We'll Never Cease Fire Till
Our Enemies Cease to Be

Nippon Times
Evening

Go Ahead, on to Victory
All Over the World

No. 15,785 TOKYO, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

FIRST JAVA ANNIVERSARY

9-Day Campaign of Imperial Forces Recalled; Enemy Colorings Displaced by New Happiness As Entire Island Engrossed in Rehabilitation

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

DJAKARTA, March 8.—Today, March 9, being the first anniversary of the complete occupation of the whole of Java Island by the invincible Imperial Forces, is a historically significant day.

It will be recalled that in only nine days since the Japanese landing, one stronghold after another fell into the Japanese hands with Batavia (now Djakarta) falling on March 5 and Surabaya on the 9th. True to the saying, "Time flies like an arrow," a whole year has gone by since then. And today not a speck of the Netherlands color remains which had proudly and audaciously painted the whole island for the past three centuries and a half.

The city of Batavia has assumed the new name of Djakarta, and all other cities, towns and villages throughout the island are thriving in the bright and promising atmosphere of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Everybody in the island, the Japanese and native inhabitants, townsfolks and farmers are making strenuous and happy efforts toward the rehabilitation work of the island.

Greeting the significant first anniversary of the complete fall of the island, the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Java issued a statement on Monday to the following effect:

"When I recall the Japanese landing a year ago and I look back over the brilliant Japanese achievements as well as the solid foundation laid by them for the reconstruction of new Java, I cannot but help renewing my deep emotion.

For those heroic Japanese soldiers who sacrificed their precious lives for their fatherland, I wish to express renewed and profound gratitude and respects. I am particularly glad to see that following the restoration of peace and order, the Japanese military administration has taken deep root throughout the island, and the reconstruction work of new-born Java is making rapid progress through the native inhabitant's hearty confidence in and cooperation with the Imperial Forces.

"However, when we cast our glance over the future aspect of Greater East Asia, we realize that there are yet many difficulties and hardships to overcome, although the final laurels of war victory will surely come to the Axis Powers. Consequently, I believe that all the Japanese people, military officers and men, Government officials and civilians alike, in strict observance of the Imperial Rescript, should do their utmost toward the successful prosecution of the war."

Coen's Statue Removed

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 8.—The bronze statue of Jan Piesterszoon Coen, fourth Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies under Dutch Administration, was taken down today on the occasion of the celebration of 'New-Born Java.'

The statue, measuring two meters high and weighing five tons, which had been standing at the corner of Waterloo Square since 1876, was lowered to the ground within 15 minutes and immediately placed in the former State warehouse here.

General Coen played a leading role in the creation of Batavia, largest city in the East Indies, as the home of Dutch exploitation in the Pacific.

Coen's statue was the last left untouched, the statues of J. B. Van Heutz and Pater Erberfeld, two noted Dutch men in the Netherlands East Indies, having been removed soon after the initiation of the Japanese Administration.

Press Comments

Tuesday, March 9
ASAHI—Enemy's Bestial Raids
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Chungking-U.S. Deal
MAINICHI—Normal School Ordinance

Enemy's Bestial Raids

ASAHI—Between last month and the early part of this, American and British air forces bombed France, Italy and Germany in a most wanton and indiscriminate manner. Their bombs fell wide of military objectives and they killed and maimed innocent non-combatants and destroyed or burned churches, hospitals and other peaceful establishments.

For instance, the British air raid on Berlin on the night of March 1 resulted, according to a German communique on March 3, in 191 civilians killed and 268 others injured and in much greater casualties among non-combatants according to a communique issued on March 6.

Anglo-American air raids on the western coast of France have also been quite frequent. On February 28, the enemy bombers unloaded 1,000 tons of explosives on St. Nazaire and killed or wounded numerous non-combatants of the city. In the blind bombing of Morlaix the same month many children were sacrificed to the insatiable lust of the enemy airmen.

As regards Italy, Palermo, Sicily, under incessant pounding by enemy bombs, has lost all its historic monuments, churches, buildings and such. At Lezzio, Calabria, the archbishop of the district was killed by a bomb from an American raider. The indiscriminate and meaningless barbarism of Anglo-American airmen can be sampled without end.

President Roosevelt fell behind no one in the condemnation of Japan. Now it is quite clear that the United States and Britain are deliberately carrying out unrestricted and indiscriminate bombing of helpless civilians. They have shown time and again that their sweet prattling of humanity in peacetime has nothing to do with their unscrupulous methods in wartime, that they would stop at nothing to gain their selfish and greedy ends. This is not surprising as it merely shows the thin veneer of civilization over the innate barbarism of the Anglo-American race.

On the other hand, if they imagine for a moment that such wanton and indiscriminate bombing will affect the morale of the Axis peoples, they will find that they are gravely mistaken. They would do well to remember that not only more shame would be their lot in such a case but that their deeds would recoil with tremendous fury on themselves.

Chungking-U.S. Deal

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Chungking has sent Soong Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, and T. V. Soong, to America to urge Washington to speed up its aid to the tottering regime and in political and journalistic circles Americans are lionizing these two emissaries of Chiang. It happens, however, that the United States and Chungking seem to disagree on the basic points of their strategies.

Both the United States and Chungking are world-famous for their propaganda skill and the Soong mission has offered them a rare opportunity for exercising it. In order to add effect to the "sob-stuff" of Soong Mei-ling and T. V. Soong, Chungking has shouted across half the world that the United States would do better to send a plane than utter 100 assurances. The United States, in its turn, has replied that arms, ammunition and provisions are piled sky-high in India but they could not be delivered on account of the Burma Road having fallen into Japanese hands. This may be taken as a hint to Chungking that the latter should undertake to reopen the Burma route by its own prowess.

It is thus seen that the Chungking-United States transactions are being held up at this stage. There are many other instances of disagreement between the two but, at any rate, the United States cannot very well allow Soong Mei-ling to return empty-handed after lionizing her as the Jean d'Arc of the Orient. It is interesting to see what presents it will offer her to take home.

In case, however, she returns empty-handed, what would the officers and men of the Chungking Army and the Chinese people still under the Chungking regime who are continuing resistance in spite of their terrible misery and want think of their leaders? If they realized that Soong Mei-ling and T. V. Soong, are enjoying sumptuous dinners and gay society while they, back in the wilds and ruins of Szechuan must suffer gnawing pangs of hunger, that alone must be sufficient to rouse their bitter resentment.

It seems, however, that circumstances point to their being destined to return empty-handed. What must be the bitter disappointment of the Chungking leaders and the

(Continued on Page 2)

LOWER HOUSE FINISHES WORK; TAKES RECESS

Approves 89 Bills; Peers Suspending Work From Thursday

Having approved the bill for revising the Wartime Criminal Special Law at its plenary session which opened at 5:12 p.m. yesterday, the House of Representatives examined and approved the entire 89 bills submitted by the Government to the present Imperial Diet, and thus went into a recess today.

The House of Peers will complete its entire work tomorrow and will also go into a recess on Thursday.

In view of the urgent wartime situation, the Imperial Diet exerted itself for the speedy examination and approval of all the Government bills, so as to enable the Government to put all important Government measures into effect as early as possible. To manifest this cooperation the members of both Houses even worked on Sundays.

The House of Representatives examined and approved 89 bills in 40 days. The number of committee meetings held in that period was 276, and the interpellators totaled 382. The total time Diet stenographers worked reached 686 hours as against 427 hours during the last session. The House of Representatives held 21 plenary sessions as against 18 in the last.

Looking over the 40 days' session of the House of Representatives, Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, made the following remarks last night.

"Formerly the Diet often saw conflicts of views between parties, and also efforts were directed toward finding fault with the Government. Thus, constructive interpellation was lacking. Government officials, too, showed a tendency of trying merely to pass over the Diet session.

"But in the present Diet, both the Government and members have fully cooperated for the discussion of the future of the nation. This tendency is indeed a very happy development. The Diet has regained public confidence which it was once about to lose. When future

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S., Britain Establish Air Bases in Saudi Arabia

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 8.—The British and American forces in West Asia have established several air bases within the territory of Saudi Arabia, it is reported by the Svenska Tagbladet, Swedish newspaper, quoting a special report from Moscow.

The establishment of those air bases is said to have been made according to the agreement concluded between Saudi Arabia and the Anglo-American Powers in October, last year.

However, this agreement has imposed severe restrictions on the movement of British and American troops in Saudi Arabia, as it stipulates that British and American troops stationed in that country cannot display their respective national flags, are prohibited to come into direct contact with the native inhabitants and all supplies to the troops are to be carried by planes alone.

Tass Opens Cairo Branch

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 7.—With the consent of the British forces in the Middle East, the Tass News Agency opened a large branch office at Cairo and also dispatched correspondents to Egypt and North Africa. However, it is reported that the Egyptian Government today submitted a strong protest to British Ambassador Sir Miles Wedderburn Lampson at Cairo.

Forced Labor for Australia

Domei

LISBON, March 8.—Because of the acute shortage of labor, the Australian Government will shortly conduct an investigation on those who are employed in unproductive jobs with a view to transferring them to war Industries or other vital works, it is announced by the Director of the Manpower Resources Board, according to a report from Melbourne.

Doughty Sea Warriors Get Together

Members of the Imperial Navy submarine that recently visited a German navy base on the Atlantic coast were extended a rousing reception by their Reich allies. The photo above shows Japanese sailors hob-nobbing with their hosts at a party given in their honor. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

MINAMI ENDS TRIP TO SOUTH

Position of Japan Called Impregnable By Privy Councillor

"An impregnable position has already been firmly established in every region in the South," declared General Jiro Minami, former Governor-General of Chosen, and now Privy Councillor, on his arrival at Fukuoka by air from Nanking at 1:15 p.m. on Monday after a one-month tour of the southern areas, states the Yomiuri-Hochi.

"Peace and order have been almost completely restored to all the regions in the South," declared General Minami, "and the Japanese Military Administration is being operated satisfactorily. Although some enemy aircraft and submarines are active in Burma and around the Lesser Sunda Islands between Java and New Guinea, their activities are negligible.

"The administration which is being carried out in accordance with the 'Operation First Principle' is progressing smoothly and steadily Local leaders and inhabitants alike are offering unstinting cooperation, fully alive to the consciousness of the Asiatics.

"Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's declaration promising Burma and the Philippines independence has greatly impressed the native inhabitants. Especially in Burma, the people, headed by their able leader Dr. Ba Maw, are firmly determined to realize their cause.

"As for the construction work, the development of tin, petroleum and other mineral resources is progressing rapidly, while the port facilities are being rehabilitated swiftly. Furthermore, 80 per cent of the sunken and scuttled vessels have already been salvaged.

"Indeed impressive are the efforts made by local Japanese residents. Especially, those who have been dispatched to the spots for cultural activities are exerting remarkable efforts in newspaper, cinema and other enlightenment enterprises to smash the vicious enemy propaganda and to enlighten the native inhabitants of the true aim of Japan in the current war."

Berliners Learning Japanese Language

BERLIN.—The teaching of the Japanese language in Berlin people's high schools has been inaugurated. According to authoritative information, these schools are crowded with Berliners, chiefly working-class people. Courses are divided into two forms: rudimentary and for people with some knowledge of the Japanese language.

Surrender of Java to Japanese Recalled on Anniversary of Fall

Consul Miyoshi Gives Vivid Account of Interview Between Lieutenant-General Imamura, Governor-General Stachouwer at Kalidjati Airfield

By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

DJAKARTA, March 8.—On the memorable day of March 9, the first anniversary of the fall of Java, a detailed account of the surrender interview which took place between Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the East Indies Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura and Governor-General Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer at the Kalidjati airfield in the suburbs of Bandoeng is given in the Tokyo Asahi by Consul Shunkichiro Miyoshi, of the Japanese Military Administration. Mr. Miyoshi's vivid recollections follow:

It was 5:30 o'clock on the afternoon of March 7, 1942, that Netherlands Governor-General Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer, Lieutenant-General Ter Poorten, accompanied by Major-General Pesman, commander-in-chief of the Bandoeng Area Peace Preservation Corps, and several other staff officers arrived at the Kalidjati airfield in automobiles, flaunting a white flag. The historic interview took place in the dining room of the official residence of the Japanese air commander. The day was fine, but the sky was grey. The nasty smell of dead bodies formed the atmosphere of the conference hall.

At six o'clock, Supreme Commander Lieutenant-General Imamura, accompanied by his staff officers arrived on the scene, and when the Japanese representatives took their seats the enemy delegates also sat down facing the Japanese officers with the Governor-General in the center. Thus the historic interview was started. The languages used at this particular interview were Japanese and Dutch.

At the outset of the conference, our Supreme Commander asked Governor-General Starkenborgh Stachouwer: "Have you turned up here in the capacity of Netherlands Governor-General, representing the Netherlands forces and the Dutch government officials and people?" To this, he simply replied: "Yes." Then Lieutenant-General Imamura rigidly went on to ask: "Well, then can you give me a definite answer as to whether you will surrender or continue to fight?" This particular question seemed to have considerably shocked the enemy delegates, for all of their faces turned pale at that moment and the attention of the whole house turned toward the Governor-General. In fact, Governor-General Stachouwer's interpreter was so excited that he could not convey what his chief said, and he finally asked me to act as an interpreter.

A few moments later, the Gover

(Continued on Page 2)

16,200,000 REGISTERED AT REICH WELFARE ORGAN

Project Doing Wonders Benefiting Mothers, Children

Domei

BERLIN, March 8.—The headquarters of the National Socialist Welfare Organization announced today that its total membership has reached 16,200,000 last year.

It is also announced that during the last year, the Welfare Organization operated 29 consultation stations for mothers and children, 28,000 kindergartens and nurseries, and 5,715 branches in agricultural villages with facilities for social and medical services.

Also during the last year, more than 500,000 weak mothers were sent to mountain or seaside resorts. Moreover, 43,000 mothers with their children were given opportunities for recreation and rest. The facilities of holiday camps were also much improved and expanded.

Boys and girls who were sent to country health centers for physical training from several weeks to several months totalled 4,000,000.

The total expenditure required for the equipment and facilities for the benefit of mothers and children reached a total of 2,131,000,000 marks.

DISTURBANCES FLARE UP IN MANY INDIAN CITIES

Many Injured in Clash With Police at Poona

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 8.—Marking the completion of Mahatma Gandhi's fast, the anti-British revolts in India have flared up again with new vigor as civil disturbances are reported from various places.

According to a New Delhi dispatch, the inhabitants in Poona, Bombay Province, yesterday encircled the Aga Khan Palace where the Mahatma is still being confined and carried out a demonstration. In a clash with the police who were rushed to the scene, several Indians were injured.

In the city of Bombay also, there occurred a collision between the masses and the police, while in Ahmedabad, Bombay Province, a similar clash took place causing several casualties among both the police and the demonstrators. In Allahabad, United Provinces, the police fired into a group of people causing some casualties.

Philipps Sees Bombay Leaders

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 8.—William Philipps, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to India, conferred with officials of the Bombay Provincial Government today.

Tripoli Again Hit; Axis Units Press Enemy in Tunisia

Japanese Realize Big Shansi Results

Domei

TAIYUAN, March 8.—Japanese Army Forces engaged in large-scale mopping-up operations in the mountain area of Southern Shansi since February 10 have inflicted heavy damages on enemy remnants. In the course of operations since February 10 up to the end of February, the Japanese Forces achieved the following war results:

Number of encounters	**317**
Number of Enemy Strength encountered (including 18,159 Communist troops)	**26,271**
Enemy bodies left on the fields	**1,728**
Prisoners taken	**1,174**
War booties seized:—	
Heavy Machineguns	**2**
Light Machineguns	**32**
Rifles	**644**
Grenade Throwers	**4**
Automatic Rifles	**21**
Automatic Revolvers	**3**
Hand-grenades	**1,489**
Ground-mines	**67**
Bayonets	**72**

Quantities of ammunition and other war materials.

Upper Hand Gained In Bitter Air War—Supply Routes Cut

Domei

BERLIN, March 8.—A German bomber squadron attacked the port of Tripoli yesterday and smashed two large-sized enemy transports totaling 16,000 tons and also set ablaze harbor facilities and storehouses there, reports a DNB correspondent in Tunisia.

Also, German fighter planes destroyed five British planes at a certain airfield and attacking a concentrated motorcar unit advancing along the commissary line in the rear, set ablaze more than 50 trucks and smashed three anti-aircraft gun positions.

In the meantime, the Reich coastal units operating in North Tunisia, after occupying Cape Serrat on March 7, continued their westward advance, capturing important hilly sectors and pressing the British forces.

In an engagement in this sector, the Germans captured 12 armored cars for reconnaissance purposes, 38 trucks, 13 anti-aircraft guns and one field radio station. Meanwhile, a German fighter plane unit shot down nine Spitfire fighters while Italian fighter planes downed 12 enemy planes in aerial duels staged in various sectors of Tunisia.

According to the observation of the same correspondent, Lieutenant-General Bernard Montgomery, Commander-in-Chief of the British Eighth Army has under his command two infantry divisions consisting of British soldiers, two tank divisions and one New Zealand infantry division. It seems that the General is likely to get more reinforcements from the east.

However, the authorities of the British Eighth Army are concentrating on defensive rather than offensive operations. To all appearances, they intend to attack Marshal Rommel's forces both from the east and west in concert with the American forces stationed in the central sector.

However, their plan to squeeze the German forces have been frustrated because two American divisions were recently annihilated in the central sector and also powerful British units were smashed in the southeastern area. Moreover, the difficulty of supply has made the British Eighth Army unable to launch positive operations. To add to this, the attack of enemy commissary lines by Axis forces has been intensified recently.

INONU RETAINED AS PRESIDENT

Leader of Turkey Chosen by Assembly To Re-Assume Post

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 8.—The Seventh Grand National Assembly of Turkey was opened at 2 p.m. today and as the result of the Presidential election held immediately following the session's opening, the present President, Ismet Inonu was re-elected unanimously as President, it is reported from Ankara.

Re-election Said Certain

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 7.—The seventh session of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey will be opened at noon tomorrow with the presence of President Ismet Inonu and the new members elected at the general election held on February 28.

At the beginning of the session, the election of the Speaker of the Assembly will be held, and there will be no doubt that the present Speaker Abdul Halik Renda will be re-elected.

Furthermore, the new President of Turkey will be elected by the Grand National Assembly according to the traditional custom. In this connection, it is viewed certain that President Ismet Inonu will be re-elected.

Reich Troops Continue Advance on Kharkov

Domei

BERLIN, March 8.—The High command announced this evening that German forces have continued their steady advance and have reached a point 20 kilometers west of Kharkov.

In six days from March 2 to 7, German forces shot down 212 Soviet planes, of which 179 were brought down in air battles, it was announced by the German High Command in a special communique issued today.

R.A.F. Loses 72 Planes

Domei

LISBON, March 8.—Although British air units have recently been making continued raids on Germany, they have suffered considerable damages by German planes and land artillery, and in this connection London broadcasting today admitted the fact that since February 25, Britain has lost 72 planes in the raids over Germany.

TAKUZO KOBASE GIVEN 4TH DA VINCI'S PRIZE

Presentation Ceremony Held at Italian Embassy

In the gracious presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, Honorary President of the Japan-Italy Society, the presentation of the 4th Leonardo da Vinci prize took place at the Italian Embassy on Monday afternoon.

The presentation ceremonies were attended by Takuzo Kobase, the receiver of the prize, Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli, Takashi Tatsuno of the Special Judging Committee, Michikazu Matsuda, Vice-President of Japan-Italy Society, and others, making a total number of about 50 persons.

Mr. Kobase graduated from the liberal arts course of Tokyo Imperial University in 1930 and at the invitation of the French Government studied at Paris University. At present, he is active as head of the General Affairs Department of the Japan Traveling Theatrical Performance Federation.

The subject of Mr. Kobase's prize winning treatise is entitled "Influence of Italian Comedies on French Classical Comedies."

U.S. Wire Firms Combined

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 8.—President Roosevelt signed the bill for amalgamating the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph, two telegraphic companies of the United States, which was approved by the Congress today, it is reported from Washington.

BAY CITY HOLDS MEET FOR INDIA

Dr. Okawa Supports Freedom Move In Stirring Speech

That the independence movement of India has become national in character and that Japan's sympathy toward the Indians originates from Asiatic culture and religion, were emphasized by Dr. Shumei Okawa, famous nationalist scholar, in his speech delivered at the lecture meeting for the realization of Indian independence, held at 1 p.m. yesterday at the Port Opening Memorial Hall in Yokohama, under the sponsorship of the Yokohama Chapter of the Independence League of India.

Dr. Okawa's speech, in substance, was as follows:

"It is a matter for congratulation that Mahatma Gandhi has successfully survived his three weeks' fast. This feat clearly illustrates the strong spiritual force which the Mahatma is possessed of. We sincerely wish that Gandhi's victory in this difficult struggle will prove a prelude to the realization of India's independence.

"With the appearance of the Mahatma, the Indian independence movement has become national in character. Formerly, the movement was monopolized exclusively by a part of the Indian intelligentsia and in its measures, was not different from independence movements in Europe. Now, it has become the movement of the entire Indian people and the means used for its realization have come to assume the purely Oriental or Indian forms of disobedience and non-resistance. This is one of the most conspicuous of the Mahatma's achievements.

"Mahatma Gandhi has fought for the last 30 years and despite his advanced age, is still putting up a vigorous fight against Britain. He holds the full confidence of the younger generation of India and the public in general.

"India is now facing the golden opportunity for realizing its long-cherished desire for independence. It is to be noted that the Japanese, hope that India will gain independence, not merely from a humanitarian point of view, but because we know that Oriental culture was created with the culture of India and China as its center and are anxious to restore and re-establish this great Oriental culture.

"Furthermore, Japan, through Buddhism, has had a deep admiration toward India and the relations between the two countries have been close from olden times. Our understanding of, and affection to India are more profound than the Indians can imagine. Our admiration toward India has turned into righteous indignation against the British oppression upon India and has caused us to desire that India will avail itself of this opportunity to rise against the British to free itself from serfdom.

"When, except now, can India become independent? This is indeed a now-or-never chance. We ask the Indian residents here, who are fully cognizant of Japan's true intentions and ideals, to enlighten their brethren at home. We hope that they will do their utmost to realize India's independence as early as possible."

UNFINISHED RESEARCHES OF WAR HERO COMPLETED

Father Compiles Geology Book Left by Lt. Nakamura

The posthumous compilation of the works on the foraminiferal fossil initiated by the late Lieutenant Masayoshi Nakamura, who met his death in the Battle of Nomonhan, has been completed through the efforts of Dr. Seiji Nakamura, honorary professor of Tokyo Imperial University and father of the deceased, and friends of the Lieutenant, and will be shortly published in six volumes. The works of the deceased will greatly contribute to the discovery and investigation of oil-fields, reports the Asahi.

The son of a geological authority, the late Lieutenant Nakamura graduated from the Geological Course of Tokyo Imperial University in 1932. Greatly interested in the field of geology since the early days of his boyhood, he took up the technical study of foraminiferal fossil at the University. In the course of his studies, he proved that wherever foraminiferal fossil was found in form of shells, oil-fields were to be found without fail somewhere in the vicinity.

Upon graduation from the University, he was employed by the Taiwan Kogyo Company. In Taiwan he continued his study, conducting careful geological surveys in the oil-field areas. After completing some investigationss in Taiwan, he was employed by the Nippon Kogyo Company, under whose supervision he continued his laboratory works. However, drafted for service, he entered the Army, where he remained until his death in the Battle of Nomonhan on August 27 in 1939.

Sino-Nippon Ties Enter New Phase—Close Unity Marks War Endeavors

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, March 3.—With Nanking's participation in the War of Greater East Asia and the cooperation of the Chinese people with the Japanese on the historic world-wide struggle, the trend of Chinese politics and thought has undergone a vast change, auspiciously auguring a new era in Sino-Japanese relations.

This was the view of Chen Ping-ho, president of the Shanghai Shun Pao, in a special article contributed to the Asahi.

"The National Government's declaration of war against the United States and Britain put a full stop to the history of the Western Powers' colonization policy toward China. Simultaneously, it has accelerated the proposed establishment of a new East Asiatic order in which Japan and China intend to co-prosper under the spirit of 'live or die together.'

"The influence of these events has brought into spectacular relief the duties and responsibilities of the Chinese people which have been magnified by the war.

"The National Government leaders should make all the Chinese masses thoroughly realize the significance of China's participation in the war. Only then will it be possible to mobilize all the man and material power in the peace-restored zones, and only then will Nanking's alignment with the Axis camp become particularly effective. Needless to say, unless the National Government translates its significant declaration into real action, it will mean nothing to Japan or China or East Asia.

"There are two ways of making the Chinese populace offer their all-out positive effort for the cause of the war. One of them is the proper guidance of Chinese public sentiment, and the other is to enlighten them on the fact that China's participation in the war is the only means of saving their own country. Toward these ends, both the Japanese and Chinese Governments should do their best so as to win the absolute confidence and faith of the Chinese people.

"It may be interesting for our readers to study here what the Chinese masses are eagerly expecting the Japanese and Chinese Government authorities to do. Apparently the most cherished desire of the Chinese people is the unification of China through the speedy termination of the long drawn-out China affair. It is true that the National Government's efforts toward this end for the last several years have not as yet borne perfect fruit, but no one will deny the fact that the tenacious Anglo-American Powers' aid to Chungking has greatly hindered its noble work.

"The second problem, which is perhaps the most important one of them all, is to put into effect the Sino-Japanese Treaty in order to strengthen the National Government, to improve the political structure in the peace-restored areas, to develop its economic power, and to achieve the final objective of sharing joy with Japan by victory through the mobilization of China's total national strength—both man and material power.

"As concrete measures for executing the Sino-Japanese Treaty, three important things might be taken into careful consideration. The first one is the establishment of a Special Joint Committee, comprising various experts of both countries which will make suggestions and answer to the queries of both the Japanese and Chinese Governments. The second is the return of special rights in China which has already been done by Japan. The last but not the least important one is to entrust any enterprise worth carrying on in the hands of either Japanese or Chinese depending on various factors. Those industries which will operate more successfully under a joint enterprise should be so managed. Indeed true Sino-Japanese collaboration in various fields alone will enable us to leave a brilliant page in the East Asiatic annals that will perhaps be copied by the future generations of Greater East Asia.

"With China's participation in the current war, a radical change should be effected in the various policies of the National Government, so as to conform with the great principles of securing the safety of Greater East Asia and establishing a new Asiatic order. In the political field, we must scrutinize into the cause of Chungking's blunders and we should not repeat similar mistakes as were committed by the Chungking leaders. Government should exist for the majority of the people, and not for a minority group. All contradictions and conflicts between the Government and political parties should be absolutely avoided. The best and miserable example of political failure can be seen in the Chungking regime which does nothing but 'shout' to the people under its jurisdiction. Not empty words or promises but real actions alone will alleviate the people's pains. The next important thing in carrying out real politics is to simplify and rationalize its structure as well as its personnel affair.

"In using men, absolute fairness should be maintained so as to let really capable men display their latent power in their respective field of activities. The system in Chungking—that of entrusting the whole task to the families or factions of the Chungking leaders—must be entirely abolished. The mobilization of truly capable men from various sections of the country will enable the government to create ideal politics—ideal for the general welfare of the masses.

"Nanking's declaration of war against the Anglo-Saxon Powers must have turned the world's attention to what the National Government can do in the field of military activities which is, in fact, the most vital point in the forward step taken this time. Needless to say, the formation of a powerful army is essential for maintenance of the security of East Asia. In order to achieve the important mission, every possible effort is now being made by Nanking toward the training of brave and heroic soldiers.

"With regard to economics, an economic policy suitable for wartime should be firmly established. Positive efforts must be made toward stabilizing the various State enterprises, besides expending a similar amount of efforts toward the promotion of private enterprises. The small and medium scale industrialists, who are valued highly in China, should be given further, positive assistance. In this connection, it is also necessary that the relations between capitalists and laborers should be improved so as to enable the employees to earn what is their due.

"In agriculture, the tenant issue should be fairly settled for the national interest as well as for the promotion of production by farmers. In the financial and economic fields, speculations should be strictly banned, and idle capital must be directed toward productive enterprises. Inflation should be checked by all available rational means. Besides these, the importance of renovating the taxation system and of improving the transport and communication structures, etc., can be enumerated.

"If all of the aforestated points were thoroughly put into practice, with Japan's generous assistance, it will mean the strengthening and consolidation of the National Government itself. Should the Nanking government's political policies take the right course and its economic measures put on the right track, then the living of the Chinese masses will automatically be secured. And if the two great races of East Asia, the Japanese and Chinese, could fully cooperate with a friendly spirit in the prosecution of the Sino-Japanese Treaty, they would be able to establish a new East Asiatic order—a permanent peace in this part of the globe.

"Thus viewed, strenuous efforts toward one definite objective by the influential people of both countries, in close collaboration with the Japanese and Chinese governments, are to be sincerely and eagerly expected for the general welfare of all the East Asiatic peoples."

Nagoya, Kyojin Defeat Yamato, Taiyo Nines

Shoving across a pair of runs in the twelfth inning, the Nagayo nine defeated the Yamato Club, 6 to 4, while the local Kyojin's downed Taiyo, 5 to 1 Sunday, the second day of the Tokyo City Mayor's Championship Cup Series of the professional baseball league at the Korakuen Stadium.

With Sunday's victory, the Nagoya nine is leading the series with two victories against no defeats. Nagoya downed Kyojin's, 3 to 0 Saturday.

Another double-header is scheduled today at the Korakuen Stadium and the championship tilt is due at 1 p.m. Tuesday at the same stadium.

Sunday's scores:

Yamato	100 300 000 000	4
Nagoya	200 020 000 002	6
Taiyo	000 100 000	1
Kyojin	000 301 01x	5

Waseda Students Study Workers' Hobbies, Tastes

Scientific investigation on various hobbies, tastes and other mental reactions of the workers engaged in important industries under the wartime conditions will be conducted at the Psychological Research Laboratory at Waseda University by the students during their spring holidays.

Exhaustive reports on psychology of industrial workers in wartime which have already been prepared by the Nippon Industrial National Service Association at their member-factories are now ready for classification and filing at the Waseda Laboratory by students who are willingly devoting all their holidays to the present task.

Further investigations will be made of students, women and children with regard to their mental trends in wartime.

SOVIET WOMEN PLAY BIG ROLE

8,313 Receive Medals For Worthy Service On War, Home Front

Domei

KUIBISHEV, March 8.—On the occasion of the International Women's Day on March 8, the Soviet papers all came out with editorials stressing the importance of the parts played by the Soviet women in the war and praising highly the many outstanding activities of Soviet women at the front and at home. According to the Soviet papers, there are already 8,313 Soviet women who have received medals in recognition of their meritorious activities from the government. Out of the total number, 3,838 were rewarded for their noteworthy contributions in the industrial field. The remaining 4,475 received commendation for meritorious action on the field of battle, and of this number 373 had participated in the Partisan struggle. The grand total of 16,185 Soviet women receiving medals results when the 8,872 previous to the war are added.

Since the commencement of German-Soviet War six Soviet women have been awarded the highest honors conferable by the government, the "Hero of Soviet" medal, and the point noteworthy of attention is the fact that three of these women were organizers of the Partisan struggles. Women are now taking the places of men in large numbers in the heavy industries. Also in oil refineries, ordnance and other factories, a large number of women have now replaced men and are holding very responsible positions.

The number of women laborers in 1938 totalled approximately 9,400,000, excluding those engaged in agricultural work but including factory laborers and clerical workers, or 35 per cent of the total number of laborers in the entire Soviet nation. In 1940, the number had increased to 11,000,000, which has undoubtedly been increased tremendously since the commencement of German-Soviet war although definite figures are not known.

The outstanding feature of Soviet women's advance into the industrial field is not the enormity of their number as the fact that Soviet women have bravely plunged into fields of industry, considered to be outside the sphere of women's activities due to physiological and other reasons. Thus, the Soviet women have staunchly shouldered the responsibilities of wartime economics of the Soviet nation.

School Children Receive Posters Urging Revenge

Posters issued by the Dai Nippon Hiko Kyokai, urging youngsters to avenge the death of little Minosuke Ishide and others who were killed when American airmen ruthlessly machine-gunned innocent primary school children, will be distributed to all primary schools in Japan, it was revealed Saturday, says Domei.

It is recalled, during the enemy air-raid on the Japanese mainland last April, American pilots mercilessly machine-gunned primary school pupils who were romping in the schoolyard, killing, among others, 13 year-old Ishide.

By distributing the posters, the Dai Nippon Hiko Kyokai hopes that it will urge school children later to seek employment in aeronautical enterprises sponsored by the Japanese Army and Navy or the Aviation Bureau of the Communications Ministry, and thus, ultimately avenge the death of their fellow pupils.

Asiatic Students Hear Local Singers at Concert

Preparatory to a grand concert of music of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to be given on March 16 at the Hibiya Public Hall sponsored by the Nippon Musical Culture Society and under the joint auspices of the Board of Information, Mainichi Shimbun and the Fujiwara Opera Troupe, a private concert was held at the Dai Toa Kaikan Marunouchi, on Monday at 6 p.m.

The function was attended by Managing Director Nakayama of the Musical Culture Society and 20 others, as well as some ten Thai, Annamese and Indonesian student residents in Tokyo, who offered their services as interpreters on the occasion of the grand concert.

Among the participants were Yoshie Fujiwara, noted tenor, and Miss Retsuko Otani, who gave various impressive solos in the original languages.

Blind Soldier Encourages War-Wounded By Building Factory to Give Employment

A unique factory for wounded ex-soldiers will be established in Oi-machi, Shinagawa-ku, according to the Asahi.

The originator of the plan is Seigo Soejima, a veteran seaman who was wounded at the time of the forced landing by the Japanese Forces on Haichow, Shantung Province, in May 1938. After being wounded, Mr. Soejima was taken to the Navy Hospital where it was discovered that the wound had deprived him of his sight. Thus, he was exempted from military service.

Although discouraged, he made up his mind to enter the National Institute of Vocational Guidance for Wounded Soldiers in Fukuoka in April, 1939, where he studied the management of a factory for a year. After finishing the course with a brilliant record, Mr. Soejima was employed in the Ando machinery plant in Tamachi, Shiba-ku.

However, the memories of the battle and the strained atmosphere on the front gradually asserted themselves in the mind of Mr. Soejima after he became an employe of the factory. These memories finally led him to the determination to establish a factory where wounded ex-soldiers alone would work.

He told his plan to his uncle, who passed the scheme on to Hikonori Takada, his friend and financier living in Chofu-chidori-cho, Omori-ku. Mr. Takada was very much impressed and promptly offered a sum of ¥200,000 and his machinery plant in Oi-machi.

Mr. Soejima, now exultant, visited the head of the Fukuoka Institute, where he had studied, and asked that as many wounded soldiers as possible would be dispatched to his new factory. When it goes into operation, the plant will be an ideal one where wounded servicemen will work in mutual cooperation and with the fiery spirit of a soldier.

Ex-Consul Recalls Java's Surrender

(Continued from Page 1)

nor-General, looking downward, feebly said: "That I can't do." Asked the reason why by Supreme Commander Imamura, he replied: "Until very recently I had the supreme command of the army as Netherlands Governor-General, but the Netherlands Queen a little while ago deprived me of the right." The enemy Commander also said that he had no such right. Whereupon, our Supreme Commander queried: "What could you do as the commander-in-chief?" "I can command the army" was the unconfident answer that followed.

"Then for what purpose have you come here?" To this, the Governor-General nonchalantly replied: "We didn't come on our own accord, we have come because we have been invited by the Japanese Army." "Then why was it that you made a proposal for surrender yesterday, March 7?" To this heart-pinching question, Governor-General Stachouwer said: "I cannot expose Bandoeng to further war disaster. I made that proposal with the intention of handing over Bandoeng to the Japanese." "Well, then will you surrender to us?" The Governor-General tried to evade this question, saying: "That is impossible. I have no right to do so."

Hereupon, Supreme Commander Imamura pushed on his query, saying: "Then that means that you can fight, but you can't surrender to us!" Then Stachouwer said: "Our Queen has the sole right of making a decision on this issue, and nobody else has got that right. The trouble now is that I have no means of communicating with our Queen. Naturally I can't do anything.

After making such nonsensical negotiations for some time, Lieutenant-General Imamura said: "How did you dare to come here without having any authorization whatsoever?" Upon hearing these words of our Supreme Commander, Governor-General Stachouwer made an entirely out-of-place statement: "As I have said just now, since I have been deprived of supreme command of the army, I can't do anything. However, I am widely authorized to look after other affairs than military. In the Netherlands East Indies now under Japanese occupation there are many vital issues like administration and industry—important for the inhabitants of the islands. Therefore, I want to discuss these problems with your Excellency."

Our Supreme Commander then quickly seized the opportunity of completely smashing the enemy delegate's cowardly, evading words, rigidly stating: 'We are now fighting each other. This is not the place where such diplomatic matters can be discussed. I am here to hear only whether you will surrender or continue your futile resistance. I can't waste time by discussing such post war questions with you."

Apparently embarassed over our Supreme Commander's justified statement, both the Governor-General and the enemy commander, as they had stated at the beginning, insisted on the unconditional surrender of Bandoeng alone. Lieutenant-General Imamura, pointing out the absurdity of abandoning Bandoeng alone, the occupation of which was merely a matter of time, stressed the futility of conducting further negotiations.

He stately said: "Just one more word for you. What the Japanese Army wants is either the wholesale or unconditional surrender of the Netherlands forces. If you can't comply with this request, we will continue to fight until the complete destruction of your army has been attained. So if you think you can't surrender to us, go home." "If you have the intention to surrender and order your forces to stop their resistance through radio, we will let you know our demands."

Saying so, Lieutenant-General Imamura read aloud the terms set forth in our demand. Immediately upon the ending of his reading, he said: 'If you do practice what I told you just now, you might come here again tomorrow and let me hear about the repercussions of your broadcast and your definite answer for our demand."

Thus, after promising to meet the enemy delegation again at 3:20 p.m. on March 9, the first interview ended.

The last historic interview took place in the same hall at 2:40 p.m. on March 9 about one hour earlier than scheduled. That day Governor-General Stachouwer and other civil officials did not show up. As the representatives of both parties took their seats, Lieutenant-General Imamura calmly asked the enemy commander-in-chief, Lieutenant-General Ter Poorten: "Have you ordered your men to cease fighting? What kind of a reply have you brought with you today?"

Against this, he solemnly stated: "We will surrender unconditionally to the Imperial Forces." It was about 2:50 o'clock on the afternoon of March 9 that this historic and therefore significant wholesale and unconditional surrender of the once proud Netherlands forces was solemnly pledged for the general welfare and to the joy of the islanders.

Lower House Finishes Work

(Continued from Page 1)

Diet sessions are held in this spirit, there is no doubt that the Diet will become a great institution for the glorification of the nation.

"As Government control is intensified under wartime conditions, some young officials, forgetting the existence of the great power of the nation behind them, might think that they themselves had gained great influence. To watch such officials is also the duty of Diet members.

"Respecting the improvement of various matters in the future, I am glad to say that the Prime Minister and other Ministers have frankly given their promises in this regard.

"Even though the House is in a recess or closed, our duty has not ended.

"In short the present Diet has not been a meeting for mere argument. The duty of the Diet has a very close relation with the future of the Nation."

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0624

DENTAL OFFICE
Dr. S. MIZOKAMI
31 AKASHI-MACHI, KOBE
(Opposite Oliver, Evans & Co.)
Tel. SANNOMIYA 663.

For Your Satisfaction
Ask for
VOLCANO
brand
MACARONI
Sold at all leading grocers.
TAKAHASHI MACARONI CO., LTD.

JAPAN'S YOUTH TO VISIT CHINA

Feting 3rd Anniversary of Return of Capital to Nanking

The Japan Young Men's Association will send a goodwill mission to offer felicitations on the occasion of the festive ceremonies commemorating the National Government of China's participation in the War of Greater East Asia and the inauguration rites of the China Young Men's Association, which are scheduled to take place on March 30, the day of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking.

The goodwill mission will be comprised of 20 representatives chosen from the headquarters and the 10 divisions which have been selected for their high integrity and sound principles.

The members will assemble in Tokyo on March 15, where they will receive preparatory training for a period of four days before leaving Tokyo on the afternoon of March 21, under the leadership of Kenjiro Suzuki, head of the training section of the Central Training Organization, and Shojiro Mochizuki, a director of the Japan Young Men's Association.

This is the first fraternizing of the Young Men's Association of Japan and that of China. The representatives from Japan will camp in the suburbs of Nanking together with 20 representatives from Manchoukuo, 800 members of the Young Men's Association of Japan who are residents in Nanking and 800 members of the China Young Men's Association. The young men of the three nations will firmly pledge cooperation and fraternize with each other in an epochal exchange of courtesies.

The ceremonies on March 30 will be inspected by President Wang Ching-wei of China and Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, Mamoru Shigemitsu. The young men's groups will later parade through the streets of Nanking.

Also there will be a conference of leaders, who will discuss plans for holding a grand meeting of the Young Men's Associations of Japan, China and Manchoukuo in 1944 and of a Greater East Asia young men's meeting in the future. The formation of a strong and united Young Men's Association with Japan as the nucleus, is expected to have great influence on the younger generation in the various regions of Greater East Asia.

The goodwill mission from Japan will leave Nanking on April 3 and is expected to return to Tokyo on April 14 after visiting Peking and Hsinking.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

people ruled by them. Naturally, Soong Mei-ling in such an event would resort to various subterfuge but it is not likely that they would any longer be deluded, since they have shown themselves awakened enough to see through the American pretention of giving aid to Chungking, by demanding that the United States had better send one plane than 100 assurances. The people of Chungking will remember the recent words of Evatt of Australia.

According to Evatt, the Spitfires sent out from England for Australia were transferred from India to Africa on the way and were used to withstand the attack of the Germans under Field Marshal Erwin Rommel. He says: "If these planes had been delivered to Australia as promised . . . .," thus covertly denouncing the American method of giving aid to its allies. In view of such facts, it is extremely doubtful whether there exist such arms, ammunition and provisions as claimed by the United States to be piled sky-high in India, intended for Chungking. Let the Chungking-ruled people of China ask Ho Ying-chin, who recently visited India, what was his impression there. Have they not already disappeared like the Spitfires promised to Australia?

Chungking is welcome to all the aid from the United States but it would be only elementary caution to see that the American promises of aid are mere propaganda and transactions between Washington and the Soong family. What will Soong Mei-ling bring home from America? It is hardly to be expected that the people under the Chungking regime would be satisfied with merely a little more fat on her body.

Normal School Ordinance

MAINICHI—A new Normal School Education Ordinance has been promulgated and at the same time admittance of 5,800 male students and 3,200 female students for the regular course and other admittances totaling 16,500 have been declared. This is a splendid beginning for the new ruling.

It is hoped in this connection that a normal university system would be provided to settle some of the problems still remaining unsolved, as it was stated by a Government member in the Diet the other day.

It is a welcome sign that the policy of cramming different subjects into the students' heads is to be replaced by one of real cultivation. The compilation of new Government-designated textbooks for normal schooling, reported to be under way, will no doubt contribute much toward that end, but efforts on the part of both professors and the Education Ministry authorities will be required to assure the success of the new system. Laws and ordinances lay down only the outlines. It requires initiative and application to infuse life into any system.

Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 388.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA. Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA. 157 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE. 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TO LET
One GOOD OFFICE room of 100 tsubo in the former Settlement from November.

A few unfurnished houses in the best part of hills, & Offices in the central part of business section.

We have property for sale & clients to buy same.

APPLY TO
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants
26 NANIWA-MACHI, KOBE,
Tel. Sannomiya 789, 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

Like New!
DRY CLEANED
like new!
Superb Cleaning and Pressing by
MURAI, THE CLEANER
Nakayamate 3-chome, West of Kitano Primary School, Kobe
Telephone: Fukiai 1379
Note: For the convenience of those living in the suburbs (Tarumi, Shukugawa, etc.) our delivery boy will call twice a week.

THE
Sumitomo Bank
LIMITED
Head office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ..¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 66,040,000

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Karume, Saga and Kumamoto

OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-44

KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2115

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

We'll Never Cease Fire Till
Our Enemies Cease to Be

Nippon Times

Go Ahead, on to Victory
All Over the World

No. 15,785 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

AXIS SHATTERS ANTI-AXIS PLAN IN N. AFRICA

Dream of Invading European Continent From African Bases Is Quashed

SPAIN IN KEY POSITION

Offensive Strategy of Germany Being Watched by the Enemy

The Anglo-American position in North Africa now is quite serious and their fond dream of invading the European continent with their African bases as springboard has been completely shattered, according to a special dispatch to the Mainichi from Stockholm dated March 7.

Gathering from information received at Stockholm from various sources, London is shouting itself hoarse threatening Spain with imminent invasion but is inwardly trembling with terror over the recent advance of the Axis forces in North Africa. Its pet utterance is that a second front must be formed, and that soon, for the prosecution of the European War, says the dispatch.

Naturally, it would be much to the advantage of the Axis to blockade the Mediterranean and attack the Anglo-American forces from Spanish Morocco but views are divided as to the possible attitude of Spain in the event of such an action on the part of the Axis. Officially, Spain has declared that if it should be invaded, it would promptly take effective measures to defend itself against the invader whatsoever nation that might be. There is no question, however, that Spain is ideologically sympathetic toward the Axis nations.

Spanish Army

The Spanish Army is composed of 24 divisions and four special brigades, of which eight divisions and two crack brigades are said to be stationed in Spanish Morocco. Views are agreed that if Spain should throw in its lot with Germany, the anti-Axis camp would be exposed to grave danger.

In the light of such considerations, it is natural that the United States and Britain should conclude that the formation of a second front is the most important issue of the European War. It may be said, it is observed in well-informed quarters in Stockholm, that difficult as such a task might prove to be they have no better scheme at present if they are to overthrow Germany and end the European War.

It is not yet clear what were the decisions reached at the Casablanca conference, particularly what decision was arrived at in regard to the second front, but it is held certain that the United States and Britain are bent on making the Soviet Union take the full brunt of the German onslaught singlehanded in order to reduce the striking power of Germany until they themselves are ready to take the offensive. So long as they cannot make North Africa their springboard, however, this strategy is considered as good as scotched.

It is natural in the circumstances that Germany itself should be maintaining careful watch over developments in the Balkans with an eye on the possible advance of the Anglo-American forces there. This is clearly to be perceived in the fact that large-scale fortifications are being built along the coast of the Balkan peninsula.

London's latest speculation as to an offensive on Germany is featured by discussions as to whether intensified bombing of German cities and German-occupied territories would pave the way for an invasion of Europe or it would merely slacken the German submarine operations.

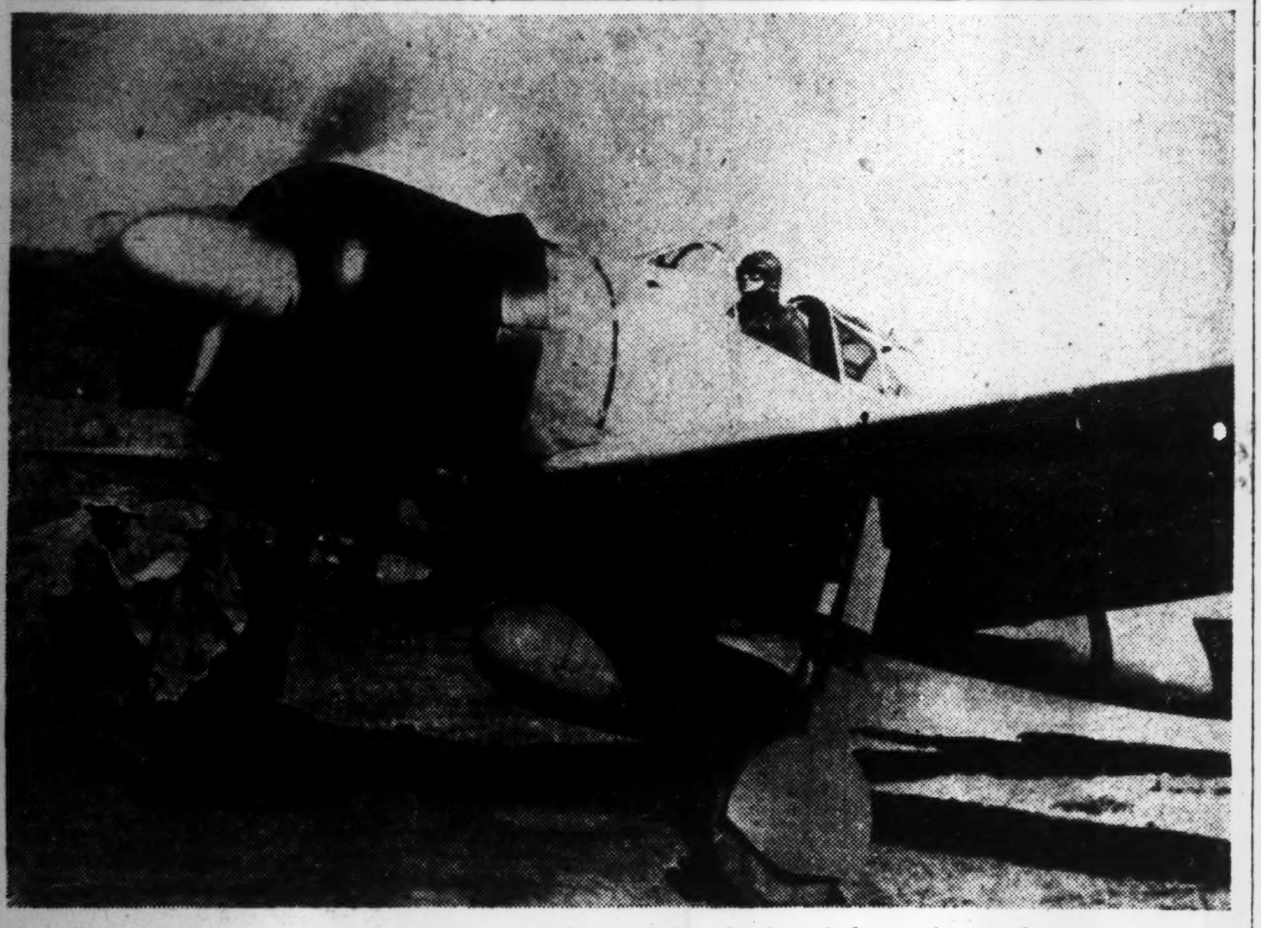
Anglo-American Plans

It is a fact that Anglo-American strategists are counting on exhaustion by Germany in its struggle on the Eastern Front but it would be dangerous, of course, to conclude that the enemies are intending to do nothing while they leave it to the Soviet Union to do all the fighting with Germany, according to some observers. The United States and Britain would invade Europe whenever they can, provided they could reduce their sacrifices to the minimum.

At least for the time being, however, their scheme of invading Europe has been frustrated by the turn

(Continued on Page 2)

Off to Battle



Motor roaring, a new, crack Navy plane taxis into position for the take-off on another flight to bring death and destruction to the enemy.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

BRITISH AID SOUGHT BY CHIANG KAI-SHEK

Chungking Sees Futility of Getting Further Help From United States

Realizing that the frequent and persistent petitions for military aid from the United States are hopeless, especially in view of the blocking of the Burma Road by Japan, Chungking has now turned to Britain for aid according to a Canton dispatch to Domei.

The dispatch disclosed that an aid-to-Chungking measure is being discussed in the British House of Commons and, taking this opportunity, Chungking is attempting to bring about a favorable turn in the situation. The spokesman of the Chungking regime on Sunday took up this question and repeated Chungking's futile dream of recapturing Burma, declaring that Chungking hopes that Britain will attack Burma. The Chungking spokesman continued:

"To succeed in the recapture of Burma, Britain should send several hundred airplanes to Chungking. When all preparations are completed by Chungking and by the British forces, the best plan conceivable is that joint operations be launched from Assam and Yunnan at the same time, so that success will be ours."

The National Herald, organ of the Chungking foreign office, the same dispatch adds, editorialized on the Chungking-aid question in its Saturday issue as follows:

"We hope Britain in concert with America comes forward to solve the difficulty of transporting Chiang-aid war materials. Especially, it is hoped that the present offensive against Burma will be strengthened so that the Burma Road can be reopened as quickly as possible."

FRENCH DIPLOMATS TOLD TO WITHDRAW FROM POSTS

Move Taken to Eliminate Traitors—Recall Sent to Envoys in 7 Countries

The French Government issued special summons on Saturday ordering numerous French diplomats in foreign lands to withdraw from specified nations, according to a Vichy dispatch to Domei.

The purpose of this move is said to obliterate all unloyal and traitorous elements and those who do not respond to the recall will be considered rebels.

It is reported recall was sent to the French ambassadors in Brazil and Turkey, and to the French ministers in Mexico, Canada, Afghanistan, Sweden and Portugal.

Dr. Harada Honored

Dr. Toshito Harada, noted authority on archeology and professor in the literature department of Tokyo Imperial University, was appointed a member of the Imperial Academy on Monday.

Monument to Mark Entry Into Bandoeng Is Formally Unveiled

Domei

BANDOENG, March 8.—The unveiling ceremony of a monument erected in commemoration of the entry of the Japanese Forces into the city of Bandoeng was held here from 8:30 a.m. today. The function was attended by the Japanese chief administrator here, other Japanese officials and native inhabitants, numbering several hundred in all. The monument which stands in front of the provincial government office was constructed in response to the wishes of the 350,000 citizens of Bandoeng.

U.S. BOASTS OF PLANS TO RAID JAPAN PROPER

Congressman Says Islands in Pacific Will Be Taken By Brute Force

Despite their continuous defeats in the Pacific, the United States government is vaunting in a grand splurge that they will recapture the island fortifications in the Pacific and utilize the bases as stepping stones in their aspired raid of the Japanese mainland, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Sunday.

Representative Warren Grant Magnuson, chairman of a House subcommittee on naval affairs, flaunted that the United States government is showing the disposition of building a series of new bases in the Pacific "after the war is over," it was revealed in a wire from Washington, relayed by the above dispatch.

"In a plan to establish a series of 'stepping stone' bases in the Pacific, after the war closes, our committee has already undertaken a survey," declared Magnuson, and added," "The State and the Navy Departments have shown definite approval of the proposition."

"It is needless to worry as to how we will recapture the island bases we will merely use brute military force," he concluded.

TAKASHIMA GETS NEW POST

Named President of Central China Development Company

Kikujiro Takashima, President of the Oji Paper Company, was appointed president of the Central China Development Company of Shanghai on Monday, it was officially announced by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs the same day.

Fulfilling his mission successfully, Kenji Kodama, the first president of that corporation, has resigned his post to make way for Mr. Takashima. Mr. Kodama's resignation was announced also on the same day.

London Bombed Again

The Luftwaffe again bombed London on Sunday night in an approximately 30-minute raid, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei.

AMERICANIZED IDEAS DISAPPEARING IN P.I.

Japan's Policy of Ousting U.S. Motions Clarified by Marquis Tokugawa

"Flimsy Americanism" is what Japan is trying to eradicate from the Philippines today in order to help the Filipinos realize a nation truly of their own, stated Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, highest adviser of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines, at Osaka on Sunday, stated Domei.

The Marquis spoke in a discussion meeting sponsored by the Kansai branch of the Philippine Society in Japan at Hotel New Osaka.

"The United States promised the Filipinos independence, but there is nothing and thus never has been anything in the Philippines to support this promise," declared the returned official.

Pointing out that the United States had made the Filipinos helpless economically, culturally, and in every other way, the speaker continued, "The United States had followed a policy of forcing the Filipinos to become dependent upon it whether they liked it or not."

Misleading Culture Given

Then making up the cultural policy of the United States in the Philippines, Marquis Tokugawa stated that the United States had shrewdly exploited the weakness of the Filipinos by misleading them with fickle moving pictures and music.

"There was nothing in what the Americans did which caused the Filipinos to reflect upon a true 'Philippines for the Filipinos'," added the adviser, and today, however, the Filipinos have fully awakened to their new destiny and are co-

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, March 9, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

U.S. Plan to Conquer Western Hemisphere

NIPPON SANGYO—Permanent occupation of the military bases in the Western Hemisphere that the United States is now using is being advocated in Congress and interpellations and answers exchanged between a number of influential Congressmen and Government authorities which appeared to countenance the aggressive policy of Washington are causing uneasiness in Central and South America. In view of this fact, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles is said to have declared on March 6 that the United States has no intention of taking possession of its bases in Central and South America. In reply to the question whether the same attitude may be construed in regard to the West Indies, however, he replied that it was another problem entirely.

Thus the imperialistic design of the United States has been unwittingly betrayed by a Washington spokesman. This is not the first time by any means that such a design has been betrayed but it is laughable that with the pan-American conference due shortly at Havana the United States with a skeleton in its closet must again assume the mask of a goodneighbor policy.

America has the record of engaging in more than 70 wars in its short history of less than 200 years. It would be waste of time to try to change the bellicose character of America by a mere speech. There is a difference in the attitude of Undersecretary Welles in his statement for consumption by Central and South America and in those made for Britain and France. This is a fact that is the eloquent testimony of the mendacious character of all his statements. There is no doubt that America would not have shown any deference to countries of Central and South America if it had not needed the cooperation of these countries and if the Havana conference were not in sight. There is something about Undersecretary Welles's statements that strongly suggests that America will not be careful to keep its word.

REICH LEGIONS CONTINUE DRIVE IN TUNISIA AREA

Germans Pierce Deep Into British Lines; Smash All Counter-Thrusts

SOVIET TANK UNIT CRUSHED

Axis Forces Complete Destruction of Red Army Units South of Charkov

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, March 7.—Hitting with unrelenting power, German attack troops continued their rolling advance in Northern Tunisia, it was disclosed here today.

A part of the German forces swept into action in a surprise attack at Cape Serrat to deliver a crushing blow to the enemy, capturing two tanks, five anti-tank guns, 18 lorries and numerous automatic arms. The British formations, it was reported, narrowly evaded being taken prisoners by beating a hurried retreat.

The British thrust near Medjez el Bab, supported by armored transport cars, was frustrated by a rapid German counter-thrust. The British were attacked in the flank and completely annihilated with the exception of few soldiers who succeeded in retreating into the mountains. Some 18 transport cars remained in German hands.

Local fighting only took place near Ouseltia Pichon where the German forces repulsed the enemy scouting formations. Several thrusts were made yesterday against the lines of the British 8th army by the Axis forces. Lively skirmishes, lasting all day long, ensued. Motorized reconnaissance formations of the Axis succeeded thereby in piercing deeply into the area of the British deployments and capturing prisoners.

Their daring enterprise, in the course of which valuable information was obtained in connection with the intentions of the British chief command, were interrupted for the time being by darkness and by a raging sandstorm. The German-Italian formations repeatedly pierced into the British marching columns which were taken completely by surprise and suffered severe losses.

Soviet Unit Smashed
Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, March 7.—The battle of destruction of the third Soviet tank army south of Charkov was completed yesterday with a full success, it was reported here today.

Apart from considerable sections of the second tank corps and one cavalry corps at least three divisions of riflemen were completely annihilated. The number of prisoners has not yet been fully ascertained but it can be assumed that its number will be very high, the report said. According to figures obtained so far, some 28,000 dead were counted with a booty of 230 guns, 61 tanks and over 1,000 vehicles.

Swift German formations repulsed the Soviets toward the north, destroying nine Soviet tanks in the area south of Charkov after breaking strong enemy resistance and annihilating an enemy fighting group.

NIPPON FORCES DESTROY 124 AIRCRAFT OF ENEMY AND SINK 4 SUBMARINES

British War Captive Admits Flight More Vital Then Fighting Japanese

Captain Power, Only Albion Officer Captured During Rangoon Fall, Astounded by Swift Advance of Nippon Forces in Recounting Sad Experience of Defeat

By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

RANGOON, March 7.—The Japanese advance to Rangoon a year ago was so swift that it was unbelievable, and it was more a matter of how to escape successfully than to put up an effective resistance, Captain E. A. Power, 35, the only British officer captured in the fall of Rangoon stated in a war prisoners' camp here today. Simultaneously, he declared the reduction of Rangoon meant the severence of the Burma Route to Chungking and the loss of Burma to Britain; both fatal blows.

Power's statement follows:

"Replaced by Chungking troops who moved out to guard the area around Taunggyi, my unit in early February 1942 advanced to Toungoo, a strategic point on the Rangoon-Mandalay Highway. We did this to stop the Japanese Forces here at all costs. It was on March 4 toward nightfall. I left Toungoo on a tank to make on urgent contact with Rangoon.

"It was a wonderfully bright moonlight night. According to the reports we had, the Japanese Forces had barely reached the vicinity of the Rangoon-Martaban line and were allegedly making almost no headway because of the furious activity of the British air force. Because I had heard such reports, I went along absolutely without thinking of being on guard.

"Around 12:30 a.m. on March 5, I felt a sort of surging movement toward my left on the hazy moonlit sea of paddy-fields. But I could not hear anything because of the noise of my tank. I thought it was merely my imagination and continued on. I went on for about 20 minutes. Suddenly behind me I heard furious sounds of machine-guns and rifles being fired at once.

"My heart pounded and I looked back. Far behind me, I saw the headlights of a truck, probably a British truck, coming this way, when suddenly the headlights staggered and seemed to lunge off the road and into the mud of the fields. Only the pale moonlight remained after this all happened in a second. I was very afraid but I could not go on and leave the truck.

"I turned back my tank. I went back up the road to where I thought the truck went off the road. The truck was overturned in the mud of the paddy-field beside the highway, and the whole thing was a mess as seven or eight British soldiers were in it dead.

"I could not see or hear any Japanese soldier in the vicinity but an overwhelming feeling of fear

(Continued on Page 2)

JAVA PROGRESSING AT INCREASING PACE

Japanese Commander Makes Statement on Occupation Anniversary

Expressing his gratitude to the heroes who fell in Java and pointing out that Java is progressing at an increasing pace each day, the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Java area on Monday, the first anniversary since hostile elements were cleared from Java, released the following statement, according to a Domei March 8 dispatch from Djakarta:

"Since the Imperial Forces gained their brilliant war results in clearing Java of hostile forces and built the foundations of new Java, one year has past, and we welcome this significant first anniversary. In recalling the events a year ago, there is much which moves anew the emotions. I express anew my gratitude and condolences to the spirits of those heroes who fell valiantly in the fight to eradicate hostile elements in Java.

"Peace has today been firmly established in Java, the Military Administration covers every inch of Javanese land, and the people, sincerely trust and cooperate with the Japanese Forces. I am very happy that the construction of new Java is progressing in an increasing pace each month and each day.

"In looking at the whole of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan is solidly in a position for absolute victory and driving forward to carry out its objectives; but numerous difficulties and hardships must still be expected. The Armed Forces, the Government and the people must further work together conforming with the Imperial Rescript and drive forward in self-denying service to attain the objectives of the war."

Celebes Mohammedans

Domei

MACASSAR, March 8.—Mohammedans in Celebes Island are scheduled to hold a mass meeting here on March 18, the birthday of the founder of the religion, to discuss ways and means of cooperating with Japan toward the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

NIPPON AIR FORCES BOMB PORT DARWIN

Raid Admitted by Anglo-American Headquarters in Southwest Pacific

The Imperial Air Units bombed Port Darwin on Sunday, it was announced by the enemy headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei in relaying a wire from Melbourne.

Makes Belated Report

As usual, the attack made by the Japanese Air Forces on a squadron of American convoyed transports on February 17 was belatedly announced by the United States Navy Department last Saturday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei in quoting a Washington broadcast.

Bomber Squadron Disbanded

The 19th bomber squadron of the United States army was disbanded in the middle of February by orders of the United States supreme military command, it was revealed by the American weekly, Time, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Saturday.

The disorganization is said to have been ordered because the afore-mentioned squadron had lost its efficiency to fight on as an independent unit with the loss of 65 per cent of its original fighting power by the damages suffered in the lightning attacks made by the Japanese Air Forces on Pearl Harbor and Manila, as well as in the successive raids by the Japanese Forces in Australia last autumn, where the battered squadron sought refuge after fleeing from the sad set-backs in Hawaii and the Philippines, the Time explained.

Majority of the aviators of the disbanded squadron have been assigned to various bomber squadrons, while the remaining airmen under Albert Helton were left to organize a new 19th Bomber Squadron, the journal added.

Mei-ling Faints Again

Soong Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, fainted again, this time at her alma mater, Wellesly College in Massachusetts, when she was praising sky high those Chinese women fighting on the home front, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Sunday.

Results in Solomons and New Guinea Areas Announced Monday

18 DAYS UP TO MAR. 5

113 Hostile Aircraft Shot Down By Imperial Army and Navy Units

The United States lost 113 aircraft shot down, 11 others destroyed on the ground and four submarines sunk in the engagements with the Imperial Army and Navy Forces in the Solomons and New Guinea areas between February 16 and March 5, it was stated in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 5 p.m. Monday.

The communique said:

"The results obtained and damage suffered by the Imperial Army and Navy Forces in the Solomons and New Guinea areas between February 16 and March 5 are as follows:

"Results:	
Aircraft shot down	113
Aircraft destroyed on ground	11
Submarines sunk	4
"Our damage:	
Destroyers sunk	2
Transports sunk	5
Aircraft self-blasted or not yet returned	7"

Diary Lists Results

A war diary covering the period between February 16 and March 5 during which the Imperial Army and Navy forces shot down 113 enemy aircraft, destroyed on the ground 11 others and sank four submarines in the Solomons and New Guinea areas has been published through Domei.

The first entry for the period says:

February 17—Over Munda, New Georgia Island, four Graumann fighters shot down.

February 19—Over Colombangara Island, two enemy fighter-bombers and one Consolidated PBY shot down.

February 20—Over Munda, eight bombers shot down and over Surmi, New Britain Island, one B-25 and one B-26, shot down.

February 21—Six aircraft were shot down over Munda. Two B-24 planes were shot down over Ambon of Amboina Island.

February 23—One B-17 plane was damaged over Rabaul of New Britain Island. One twin-motored plane was shot down over Toaru of Kay Island.

February 24—One B-17 plane was damaged over Rabaul. Four planes were shot down and one plane was damaged over Munda.

February 25—Twelve fighter-bombers were shot down over Colombangara.

February 26—Six bombers were shot down over Munda.

February 27—Four Graumann fighter planes were shot down over Munda.

March 2—Two bombers and two P-38 planes were shot down and one plane was damaged over Lae of New Guinea. Two Japanese planes failed to return including one self-blasted.

One twin-motored bomber, five P-39 planes and one Buffalo plane were shot down near Russell Island and seven planes were damaged. Twenty-five planes were shot down in the skies near New Guinea. Five Japanese planes failed to return to their base including those self-blasted.

March 3—Two Graumann fighter planes were shot down near New Georgia.

NEW CAMBODIA GOVERNOR

Ex-Secretary-General of F.I.C. Gautier Named to Post

Domei

VICHY, March 7.—The appointment of Georges Armand-Leon Gautier, Secretary-General of French Indo-China, as Governor of Cambodia, was announced yesterday by the Vichy Government.

Former Inspector-General of Finance Cousin has been appointed new Secretary-General of French Indo-China.

BURMESE PREPARE TO MAKE SACRIFICE

Director of Home Affairs Mya Thanks Japan for Expelling Enemy From Burma

Domei

RANGOON, March 7.—The people of Burma are prepared to undergo a supreme sacrifice, if necessary, in order to win an ultimate victory, declared Thakin Mya, Director of Home Affairs of the Burmese Central Administrative Organ, today on the eve of the first anniversary of the fall of Rangoon into Japanese hands.

"What the Japanese Forces have done for the Burmese masses in paving the way for a new Burma," Mr. Mya said, "will remain in history as one of the important milestones in the current war of emancipating the Asiatic races.

"From various points of view, the occupation of Rangoon had the same vital importance as the fall of Singapore. This great victory indeed sounded the death knell for the Chungking regime, the traitor to East Asiatic peoples. At the same time, it told the Burmese masses that Rangoon, their beloved capital, the garden city and the site of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda had been saved.

"I, myself, realized that the sorrow and suffering which Rangoon had experienced for ages had been brought to an end by the Japanese victory.

"Today, a year after that historic event, my faith in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has been considerably deepened. It is this faith that enabled the Burmese to put up a united front. Furthermore, it will be this faith which will lead them to a final victory in the current war.

"In token of appreciation for the people who made it possible for the Burmese to overcome their difficulties and become vital members in the mission of constructing a common prosperity sphere, the entire people should observe March 8 as the day of which to enhance the spirit of the Burmese people.

"In other words, we should strive to withstand trials and hardships common to a war and in thus manner be prepared, if necessary, to undergo a supreme sacrifice."

British War Prisoner Describes His Fligh:

(Continued from Page 1)

came over me and I shot all the guns on my tank into the dark night and drove full speed toward Pegu.

(Note: The surging movement Power heard in the paddy-field was the main strength of the swift-moving Uno Unit. This Unit, marching even at night, and covering more than 20 miles day and night, was moving to hit Pegu in the flank.)

"But on the night of March 6, contact between Pegu and Rangoon was suddenly cut. The last evacuation vessel was to leave Rangoon at 7 a.m. on March 7. If I did not get on this I would have to walk back to India. On the morning of March 7, I ran to the wharf. Then I learned that the ship had left during the night. I felt crushed.

"I had to escape. I still had some time. Reports were that the Japanese had just entered Pegu. I thought I would escape over the Prome Highway. I got hold of a truck and 10 Eurasian policemen also left behind and getting on the truck sped full speed out of Rangoon.

"It was when we were about 16 miles out of Rangoon, near the outskirts of Insen that seven or eight strange soldiers riding bicycles appeared out of a curve about 500 meters ahead. Like mechanical dolls, they threw their bicycles aside and lying flat on the ground began to pour deadly fire into my truck. It dawned on me that they were Japanese soldiers and my arms and legs felt paralyzed. I had met the Japanese whom I had thought were still in Pegu. I could not believe it. (Note: these soldiers were the vanguards of the Harada Unit). The first time I saw the face of a Japanese soldier was my end."

Axis Shatters Anti-Axis Plan In N. Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

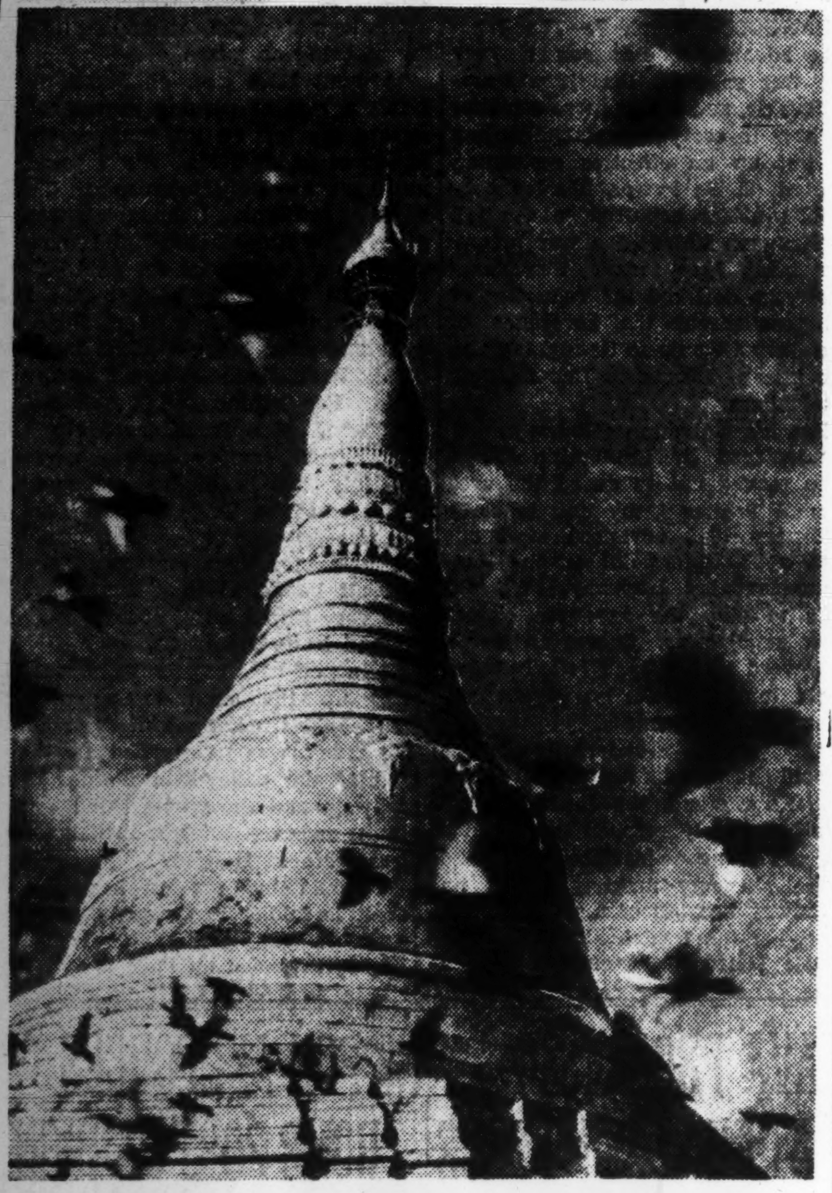
of the tide against them in North Africa. It is for this reason that the anti-Axis nations are now making wild guesses as to the offensive plans of Germany, instead of considering their own offensive plans.

Japanese Bomb New Guinea

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—The Anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific announced that the Japanese Air Forces this morning bombed an air base in eastern New Guinea, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here today.

Peace Returns to Rangoon



The people of Burma, like all other Oriental peoples, are devout believers in their religion be it Buddhism or Shintoism, and therefore it is no small wonder that the visitor to Rangoon stands in awed reverence at the magnificence of the golden pagodas which have been built from, and by their faith. Top: When religious devotees visit the sacred Pagodas their religion decrees that they should do so barefooted. Thus, are shown a group of devotees proceeding to their places of worship. Lower: Shwe Dagon, one of the many golden pagodas that grace the skyline of Rangoon with their resplendent beauty.

CORNERING TINNED GOODS PROHIBITED IN AMERICA

Housewives Suffer as Only 5 Cans Allowed Under Rationing System

LISBON.—Strict measures against hoarders of canned food in America have been foreshadowed by the United States authorities, according to a report reaching here.

It was also announced that no one may have more than five tins of canned food. This drastic rationing of tinned food is expected to go hard with American housewives, who are more dependent on this kind of food than other housewives abroad.

The Meat Board in Chicago has issued appeals to housewives to be patient and to make an effort to change their menu in view of the shortage of meat which had become a means of fighting.

In the second year of the war, meat had become a part of American strategy, the appeal continued, while recipes of tasty dishes with little meat are widely published.

The Department of Agriculture has recommended soya bean oil for kitchen use and the area for soya bean planting has also been increased.

No Snorers for U.S.

LISBON.—Indicating that snorers are definitely not wanted in the U.S. army, the well-known American news-weekly Time revealed that Leonard Williams upon request of his regiment was exempt from military service, because all methods devised to cure him of the habit of giving vent to thunderous, sonorous snores—much to the annoyance of his comrades—had proved in vain.

RACKETEERS RUNNING U.S. 'LONE HEARTS' CLUB

News Week Sees Disorganization of Family Life in America

LISBON.—Warning the people of the United States against joining the so-called "Lone Hearts" clubs which are being formed in all the industrial towns of the United States, the New York periodical News Week declared that the existence of these clubs was due to the disorganization of family life, a New York dispatch revealed.

These clubs are at present patronized by people engaged in war industry work who have been separated from their families.

The periodical stated that these clubs were particularly dangerous in that they were being used as rendezvous by swindlers, blackmailers and other racketeers.

Rathedaung Base Bombed

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—The headquarters of the British forces in India today announced that the Japanese Air Forces yesterday bombed the British positions at Rathedaung, near the Burma-India border, according to a New Delhi dispatch received here.

Gandhi's Health Is Good

In view of the favorable physical conditon of Mahatma Gandhi, who has been showing surprising progress in recovery since he culminated his fast, the Bombay provincial Government announced on Saturday that henceforth all official reports on Gandhi's health will be discontinued, according to a Lisbon report to Domei quoting a New Delhi dispatch.

Manchoukuo Women Spend Eventful Day In Nation's Capital

On the second day of their visit here, the party of six Manchoukuo women leaders, headed by Madam Chang Huan-hsiang, wife of the former Justice Minister of Manchoukuo, on Monday paid homage at the Imperial Palace, signing their names in the Imperial register, and later called on Prime Minister Hideki Tojo and General Shigeru Honjo, president of the Soldiers Welfare Association. The party also visited the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and the Manchoukuo Embassy, where the ladies had luncheon with Ambassador Wang Yun-ching. In the afternoon, the group made a call at the headquarters of the Japan Red Cross Society.

LOANS BY U.S. GOVERNMENT HINDERED BY CONTROLLERS

Use Power to Stop Bankers From Investing Large Sums On Long Sight

LISBON.—Controllers of United States federal and State banks are greatly handicapping the loan efforts of the Washington Government by their double-dealing instructions, reports the American periodical, News Week, according to New York messages.

While those officials authorize the bank to invest their clients' money in Government securities, at the same time they use their influence behind the scenes to prevent the banks from investing on long sight too large amounts.

They assert that after the war small savers would withdraw their investments as quickly as they are now piling up their savings. A brisk demand for money would set in which would force the banks to sell their long-term investments in Government securities at a loss.

TURKS TELL BRITAIN TO SUPPORT POLAND

Looks Doubtful as London Banking More on Moscow Than U.S. in War

Special to the Nippon Times

ISTANBUL, March 7.—The Turkish public continues to show a marked interest in the Russo-Polish differences. The paper, Son Posta, emphasizes that England which had pledged her word to the Poles should back these.

"As things actually are, however, England requires at present the Soviet Union more than she needs the United States in achieving final victory," declared the paper.

"Even prior to the outbreak of the Russo-German War, England never lifted a finger for Finland and the Baltic States when these countries were menaced by the Soviet attacks or by Soviet occupation. If Poland today is losing on all sides, then she is experiencing the bitter results of her policies during the period between both world wars.

"Due to her unwillingness to surrender the Corridor to Germany, Poland is now faced with the possibility of losing half her territories to the Bolshevists."

The paper finally pointed out that England at Versailles had not agreed to the Polish annexation of Danzig and the Corridor.

Claims Declared Doubtful

Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA, March 7.—The Polish claims on Western Ukraine and White Russia were declared as doubtful by the well-known American historian, Roland Green Usher, during a broadcast as reported by the New York Post.

He said that the United States could not lend support to the Polish claims since these were "undemocratic" and to su[illegible] Poland was, not a policy of real[illegible] and would irritate the Soviet Union. "The United States could not suport the ambition of some Polish groups who tried to rule over numerous peoples that did not belong to Poland," he declared.

Usher further stated that neither for reasons of justice nor for reasons of fairness could America sanction the Polish claims because Poland was raising "extreme territorial demands."

Very little attention was so far paid in the United States to the claims of the Eastern European peoples. Poland, as set up by the Treaty of 1919, did not constitute a national unit. Everyone had to admit that the Poland of that time consisted of a great number of non-Polish elements, such as Ruthanians, white Russians, and Germans.

Usher is a historian and was a professor at Harvard. At present, he occupies the chair of a professor of history at Washington University, in St. Louis, and he is a member of a number of scientific societies including the Royal British Historical Society. He also wrote a number of books on historical problems.

Japanese Unit Honored

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON NORTH CHINA FRONT, March 7.—For their brilliant success in smashing powerful machine gun positions of the Chinese Communist forces in the Tuikushan sector in Shantung Province last October, a Japanese punitive unit commanded by Lieutenant Umeda was given a citation by the commander of the Okumura Unit under date of November 12, it was revealed here today.

Americanized Ideas Disappearing in P.I.

(Continued from Page 1)

operating cheerfully with Japan."

When the Filipinos asked him what Japan was going to give them, he said he answered, "We are going to give you the spirit of independence, which is based on a 'Philippines for the Filipinos' and on a 'Philippines for the Filipinos as a true race of the Orient.'"

Guiding Principles

The Marquis further elucidated that these were the principles on which the Japanese administrators are now guiding the Filipinos. "The Bataan campaign and others, furthermore, have impressed upon them the real strength of the Japanese troops," he continued.

Expressing his wish to guide the Filipinos "cheerfully and sympathetically" from their past mistaken views formed while under American rule, the Marquis stated, "The total effort of our education policy is aimed at the eradication of the American jazz rhythm which has penetrated deeply into their life."

He continued that young Filipino officials are being taught to feel pride in a true spirit of "Philippines for the Filipinos" and "Filipinos as Orientals," and that this policy is now gradually bearing fruit.

Although there was some inclination at the outset for some of the Filipinos to yearn for the material wealth of the United States, this has been completely wiped out ever since the statement of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo awakened them with a jolt to a realization of their noble destiny.

"The Filipinos are now wholeheartedly cooperating with Japan," he declared "and we who now see a bright future dawning for these people cannot help but feel the highest encouragement in doing our work."

The Marquis summarized his observation of the Philippines in the following manner: "The Philippines today is now fervently exerting its utmost to tear itself from the clutches of the fickle American jazz rhythm and trusting Japan fully, it is striving to rise as true Philippines of East Asia and as a Philippines of the Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Unruly U.S. Marines Clash With Brazilians; 20 Seriously Injured

Twenty persons were seriously injured in a heated clash between the American marines and the Brazilian citizens, which recently occurred in Natal on the eastern coast of Brazil, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Saturday in reporting a wire from Rio de Janeiro. The cause of the collision was reported to be an argument started between an American serviceman, who was buying foodstuff in the market and a Brazilian citizen who happened to be nearby. The quarrel gained proportions resulting in an armed clash, which necessitated in the intervention of Brazilian troops to quell the heated disturbance.

Chungking's Arms Captured

This picture testifies that with so many invaluable ammunition taken from Chiang's forces in the Su-Hwai war front, the enemy is gradually weakening when stacked up against the formidable might of the Japanese Army in the present big-scale campaign conducted in Central China. (Passed by the War Ministry)

Students of Late Scholar Vow to Continue His Work on Japanese-Italian Dictionary

The incompleted revision of the Japanese-Italian Dictionary and the "History of Japanese-Italian Cultural Relations," initiated by Yakuni Yoshida, principal of the Senshu Commercial School, who passed away on March 3, will be continued by the pupils of the deceased, reports the Asahi.

The late Mr. Yoshida graduated the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages in 1904, and for the period of 40 years, taught the Italian language of this institution. His life was devoted to the propagation of the Italian language, in which capacity he had taken the posts of lecturer at Tokyo Imperial University and at the Commercial University, and translator at various governmental offices.

Past the age of sixty, he began the difficult tasks of revising the Japanese-Italian Dictionary, which he had previously published in the early part of the Showa Era, and of launching into the studies on the history of the Japanese-Italian cultural relations.

JAPANESE LEADERS ATTEND INDIAN MEET

Sadani Raps Britain's Heartless Action Toward Gandhi Before Yokohama Rally

Yonejiro Noguchi, poet, famous publicist, Dr. Shumei Okawa, Professor Nikki Kimura of Rissho University, and other Japanese leaders urged the Indian people to rise for their independence from tyrannic Britain at a lecture meeting sponsored by the Yokohama chapter of the Indian Independence League on Monday afternoon at the Yokohama Port Opening Commemoration Hall.

In the course of his greetings at the lecture meeting, D. W. Sadani, president of the Yokohama chapter of the Indian Independence League, expressed his determination in the following vein:

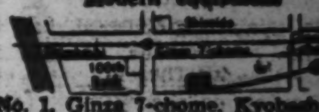
"Detestable Britain, our mortal enemy, attempted to murder Mahatma Gandhi, the object of our reverence. However, the prayers offered by the 400,000,000 people of India were accepted by God, whose benevolence has enabled the Mahatma to complete his fast.

"All the Indians are grimly determined to fight thoroughly against Britain whose atrocity was brought to light as the result of the Mahatma's fast.

"Now, even those Indian statesmen who once cooperated with Britain are now determined in a body with all other Indians to oust all the Britishers out of East Asia. This is, I believe, Divine Providence.

"We, Indians, were greatly moved by the Japanese Government's announcement that we have been exempted from the application of the enemy property regulations. The announcement served much to brighten our hopes in the struggle against Britain.

High Class Permanent Wave by our expert always gives full satisfaction.
RIYOKAN
BEAUTY SALON
MADAME ENDO
Excellent machines—
Modern equipment



No. 1, Ginza 7-chome, Kyobashi-ku.
Tel. Ginza 57-1172

TOA RYOKO SYA
(Toa Tourist Bureau)
IMPERIAL HOTEL ARCADE, Tokyo.
Information, Literature and
Travel Tickets supplied
Tel. Ginza (57) 5241

ORIGINAL
BEAUTY PARLOR
KIN MINAMINAKA, PROP.
Between Roppongi and Imaicho
Permanent Wave, Facial Massage, Manicure, Hair, Eyelashes, Eyebro Dying (Blonde, Brown, Black)
HENNA DYEING.
Appointment by Phone, 48-1224

The Oriental Hotel, Ltd.
6 BUND, KOBE, JAPAN
The Best Known Hotel for Its Hospitable
Service and Excellent Cuisine

UNDER THE SAME MANAGEMENT
NIKKEBUIL AND SINKOBUIL RESTAURANTS
TWO MOST POPULAR-PRICED
FIRST CLASS RESTAURANTS IN THE BUSINESS CENTRE
S. Kase, Managing Director

SUSPENDERS
Y. OMIYA & Co.
Imperial Hotel Arcade
TOKYO
Tel Ginza 3666
SHIRTS, PYJAMAS,
COLLARS, NECKTIES,
and
GENERAL DRY GOODS

READ
The
Nippon Times Weekly
Accurate and Well-Informed,
Easy-to-Read and Fully-Illustrated
It is the outstanding publication of its kind in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.
Why not add your name to the lengthy list of enthusiastic subscribers which includes leaders in all walks of life?
Out
Every THURSDAY
Price 40 sen

FOODSTUFF RAPIDLY PRODUCED IN SOUTH

Agricultural, Fishery Industries Making Smooth Progress In Development

A steady and smooth progress is being made in the development of the agricultural and fishery industries in the Southern Regions, states Itaro Mizuno, director of the Southern Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs in reply to a question put forward by Koichi Uyeda at Saturday's meeting of the committee of accounts in the House of Representatives.

Keeping in touch with the military authorities and ministries concerned, the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs formulates plans concerning agricultural and livestock industries for the Southern Regions and plans mapped out are put into effect by the military authorities at the spot, Mr. Mizuno declared.

So far as the agricultural policy is concerned, Mr. Mizuno went on to say, importance is attached to replenishment of those products which are facing a shortage in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

As agriculture has much to do with the life of local inhabitants, various matters relating thereto must be taken into consideration.

Rubber, Sugar Unchanged

Since many are engaged in the growing of rubber trees and sugar canes, no radical measures will be taken to decrease their production.

In the area under the control of Japan, efforts are being made for the production of more cotton, jute and some other textile materials, since their present production is insufficient to meet the demand.

With favorable weather conditions and the cooperation of local inhabitants, cotton growing at various places is making a rapid development. Therefore it is not infeasible to make the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere self-sufficient in cotton within a few years.

At present, coconut oil, copra-oil and palm-oil are more or less super-abundant, but the current capacity of production will be maintained by finding new fields of use for them.

Sugar is also super-abundant. But since there is a large demand for sugar for the manufacture of butanol and alcohol, it is not necessary to take measures for a decrease in its production.

Quinine Boosted

Quinine, which is a special product of the Greater East Asia Co Prosperity Sphere, is in great demand and its present production is insufficient to meet the requirement. Every possible effort will be made to produce more quinine.

Roughly speaking, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is not suffering from food shortage. But under the existing state of things, each area has to be made self-sufficient in food, though this plan is not in conformity with the usual economic principle of producing various foodstuffs at different places suitable for respective articles.

Teak and other useful wood produced in the Southern Regions are being utilized as war materials, shipbuilding materials and others.

Hides being necessary for military use, livestock raising is gaining in importance. For an increased production of livestock, efforts are being made at various places suited for the purpose. Chiefly to meet the military demand, arrangements are being made to increase production of marine products.

Process on the Spot

Processing of raw materials in the Southern Regions is a matter of great importance from the viewpoint of economizing on shipping. For instance, spinning and weaving of cotton in the Southern Regions will save time and labor and in this connection, investigations are being made.

If butanol and alcohol can be manufactured in the Southern Regions from sugar, there is no need to ship sugar to Japan for their manufacture. Furthermore, the military authorities will be able to utilize them in a shorter space of time.

From the viewpoint of economizing on shipping, copra and palm will hereafter be treated at plants in the south.

Although it is desirable to pack marine-products on the spot, this is not feasible for reasons connected with materials. If possible, however, foodstuff industries will have to be established in the south so that marine products may be processed on the spot for shipment to Japan.

Insurance Firms' Parley

BUDAPEST.—Representatives of European insurance companies will gather here in May this year for a conference. The former Reich Minister who is at present Director-General of the Munich Insurance Company, Dr. Kurt Schmitt, will preside over the session.

'Warriors of Industry'

All Japan is united as one, determined to fight with every fiber, every resource until the enemy is crushed in the current war, the greatest in the history of the world. Each man in the Empire, whether in the uniform of the armed services or in the mufti of the civilian, is a soldier, grimly determined to win through to victory. The above picture shows a group of Japan's "warriors of industry" practising bayonet fighting.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

NANKING TO DESTROY PEACE DISTURBERS

Citizens' Movement Awakening People of China's Role, Says Minister Lin

Destroying the renegades disturbing the peace of East Asia, to assist in the War of Greater East Asia, to consolidate peace and order and to increase production are the aims of the New Citizens' Movement now playing a vital role for the rejuvenation of China and the defense of East Asia, according to Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity of the National Government of China and currently Secretary-General of the New Citizens' Movement Promotion Commission, reports the International Publicity Board of China.

"Such being the principles of the movement," declared Minister Lin, "all nations in East Asia should center their strength for defending Asia and spiritual and material reconstruction should not be separated but should be attended to with close coordination."

Reviewing the significance and application of the New Citizens' Movement, he stated:

Guide for Nation

"On New Year's Day, 1942, the Supreme Leader promulgated the basic principles of the New Citizens' Movement which are to serve as the guide for the spiritual mobilization of the nation to work for the rejuvenation of China and the defense of East Asia.

"The developments of the past year have shown clearly that the work of the defense of East Asia, has become a reality, irrefutable and uncheckable. The peace movement has also restored the people's revolution to its original objectives.

"The new year will be one of more intensive activities, a year when the War of Greater East Asia will enter its decisive stage, a year when the fate of China and of East Asia will be determined.

"In view of the heavier responsibilities that will be called upon us, it is therefore necessary that the spiritual mobilization of our nation, based on the principles underlying the New Citizens' Movement, should be put into practical application.

Defending East Asia

"In the initial stages of the War of Greater East Asia, it was naturally necessary that the bases of Anglo-American aggression should be wrested from them primarily through the employment of military force. From now on, however, the successful prosecution of the War must be pursued with the exertion of all forces, military, economic and cultural. It is moreover, necessary that all the nations of East Asia shall increase their individual strength, contribute it for the defense of East Asia, and that such contributions may be used rationally and coordinately. To achieve this end constitutes the significance of our national spiritual mobilization.

"In this connection, it is necessary to remember that spiritual and material reconstruction should not be separated, but should be attended to simultaneously and with close coordination. The development of our spiritual strength will facilitate material production, the proper utilization of which in turn spurs us on to loftier spiritual ideals. In this respect, the New Citizens' Movement differs radically from the former National Economic Reconstruction Movement which stressed only on material reconstruction.

"It is also important for us to recognize that the mission before us is the rejuvenation of China and the defense of East Asia, ideals which preclude thoughts for selfish self-aggrandizement. Individualism, that deep-rooted evil left over by feudalism and sustained by capitalism, must give way to the love for China and for East Asia. The New Citizens' Movement does not merely aim at the personal cultivation of individuals, but works for the conversion of the people into patriots and comrades of East Asia. In this respect, it is radically different from the former New Life Movement.

"In seeking the realization of the ideals as discussed above, it is necessary that the tenets of the New Citizens' Movement should be put into practical application, and the spiritual mobilization of the nation represents the order for the practical application of the principles.

"In his New Year Message to the nation, the Supreme Leader pointed out that the promotion of the New Citizens' Movement in 1943 shall center on efforts to assist in the War of Greater East Asia, to consolidate peace and order, and to increase production.

Fighting Till End

"With reference to assistance in the War of Greater East Asia, the time has come for us to consider not why we should, but rather how we can, render assistance. In the past we have upheld the determination to share all comforts and hardships, and it is now necessary to go a step further, and exert greater efforts so as to ensure victory and thereby ensure the co-existence and Co-Prosperity of East Asia.

"As to the consolidation of peace and order, measures must be applied for the complete eradication of bandits and communists, reactionary elements and local unruly forces, as well as corrupt officials. In seeking the consolidation of peace and order our efforts are thus directed toward the removal of obstacles to the peace movements and the destruction of renegades of the cause of East Asia. These elements have now virtually become the direct and indirect fifth columnists of the Anglo-American aggressors seeking to sacrifice China and to undermine the East Asiatic front. Their continued activities can no longer be tolerated.

"In the same way, increase in production should not be undertaken with the needs of the nation and that of East Asia. In the absence of national development, individual livelihood cannot be settled. To ensure victory in the War of Greater East Asia, to lay the foundations for post-war reconstruction, and to enable China to assume her role as an effective partner in East Asia, we should not only contribute all the strength we possess but also all our latent strength. For this reason, increase in production constitutes the most important economic problem. Let all our manpower be exerted for the development of our abundant wealth and let our consumption be reduced to the minimum in the interests of national rejuvenescence.

"We are therefore seeking the salvation of China in order to proceed to the defense of East Asia, while at the same time the rejuvenation of China is also being sought through the defense of East Asia. We have only one objective, and to reach it there is only one way,—the practical application of the spiritual mobilization of the nation.

Moslem Leaders See Film

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 8.—The Japanese Military Administration this afternoon invited 300 Moslem leaders to a special showing of the motion picture "Sea Battles of Hawaii and off Malaya" as a token of appreciation for their cooperation given the Japanese Forces in their military operations here.

SCHISM MOUNTING IN ANTI-AXIS CAMP

Exiled Polish Government's Claim Stirs Ire of Soviet Union

The schism that has been created between the United States and Britain on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other out of the Polish exiled government's claim to the latter for restoration of territory is getting wider and, if the situation develops in this way, their relations will threaten to become very unfavorable, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei.

The internal friction between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviets is not only limited to this, but is witnessed on many other issues, says the dispatch.

The rump Polish government's recent expression of hope to the Soviet Government to see the now defunct Poland restored on the basis of the Atlantic Charter, it is revealed, has been flatly spurned by the Soviet Union, whose insistence is that the former Eastern Poland both racial and historically has always been a part of Russia. Thus, the viewpoints of the two are as wide as the poles are asunder, says the dispatch.

Britain is eagerly hoping that the Soviet Union's push to the west will be checked at the former Polish border and on this basis is supporting the "ghost" government of Poland with the ultimate design to make Poland a great buffer territory in Europe to stem the tide of the Soviet force. For this purpose, Britain is understood to be planning something secret that may be conducive to a possible creation of such a buffer territory. The trend of public opinions in Britain and America is revealed by the following comments ventured by British and American publications.

The Chicago Tribune says, "When the Soviet Union thinks of the Polish border question, it ignores the status between 1919 and 1939, but has in mind that in 1914, namely, the situation prior to the outbreak of World War I. Even if Roosevelt tries to make other nations to abide by the Atlantic Charter, Stalin will act singly."

The Economist declares, "The Soviet Government is in a position to cooperate with America and Britain on the European question in general and the eastern border question in particular. If the Soviet Union prefers to absorb a territory, which it believes is its own, without taking counsel of Poland and other anti-Axis countries, this will simply cause an internal disintegration of the anti-Axis camp."

The Daily Sketch says, "The divergence of opinion between Poland and the Soviet Union out of the Polish border question is expected to be discussed at the coming Stalin-Sikovski interview."

GERMAN 2ND HOCKEY TEAM DEFEATS REGULAR ELEVEN

Winners Hold First Combination Scoreless While Scoring Nine Goals

In a hockey game played on the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's field in Negishi Sunday morning the second German hockey team defeated the firsts by the score of 9 goals to 0. The winner's who were fielding the entire first team's forward line proved a little too strong for the defense and the game was entirely one-sided especially in the second half. Edu Levedag and Dohm both registered three goals apiece while Schutte with two and Captain Burmester with one followed in the scoring.

The game in the first half was closely contested and the first team's defense comprising of Meisinger in goal and Bellstedt and Levedag in the two back positions held their powerful opponents scoreless until fifteen minutes of even play elapsed, when Levedag sagged the nets with a hard drive after eluding the first team's defense. No further scoring took place and the first half ended with the seconds leading by one goal to nil.

In the second half the winner's ran wild with the result that goals came along in quick succession. The firsts rarely had scoring chances, and stray shots were easily handled by Harriss. Wilsing as an outstanding player for the losers turning in a fine contructive game.

The teams were: Firsts: Meisinger, E. Levedag, Bellstedt, Bergmann, Wilsing, Henn, Sonnenschein, Molser, V. Moregen, M. Fachtmann, Ackenhausen. **Seconds:** Harriss, Arnold, L. Fachtmann, Muller, Dr. Engel, Pieper, Edu Levedag, Burmester (captain), Dohm, W. Schuette. **Referee:** Mr. Glombik.

In the second game of the day the Y.C. and A.C. handball team registered their third victory of the season when they defeated the German eleven by the score of 13 goals to 7. The Club players were without the services of three regulars, A. Bernstein, Soff and Leudde-Neurath, but the players who filled in the vacant positions performed in a credible manner. R. Bernstein, Planas and Speringer, divided the scoring honors, each of these players obtaining four counters apiece while Harriss accounted for the last tally.

The Club's defense, comprising of Fachtmann and Handge worked well as a unit while Mosaner in goal proved to be extremely safe. For the losers, the lanky Omeichen was the most outstanding player as he accounted for five of the seven goals scored by his side.

Bernstein opened the scoring for the Club team after three minutes of played had elapsed in the first half and another counter by Speringer gave the home team a 2 to 0 lead. Omeichen's good goal reduced the lead but Planas again found the net to give his side a two goal lead. With additional goals apiece the Club players lead by the score of four goals to two at halftime.

In the second half the Y.C. and A.C. led by Speringer, Bernstein and Planas managed to break through the German defense for nine additional goals while the home defense held the opposition to five tallies.

The teams were: Y.C. and A.C.: Mosaner, M. Fachtmann, Handge, Schmidt, F. Planas, Harriss (captain), Speringer, J. Planas, R. Bernstein. **Germans:** Ketel, Horm, Rothe, Pieper, Sempf, Rapp, Strobel, Omeichen, Weber, Niggemann. **Referee:** Edu Levedag.

Night Club for U.S. Church

LISBON.—A night club was recently opened in St. Joseph, Missouri, by the Christ Episcopal Church, says a report carried by the New York Times. In explaining the reason for this rather unusual step, the Christ Episcopal Church declared that the American youth was given to night life and, since this fact could not be altered, there was no reason why the church should not assist American youngsters in their desires.

Dr. Amano & Dr. Amano
MEDICAL ARTS CLINIC
(New Hospital Department)
No. 12 Shinryudocho, Azabu, Tokyo
K. W. AMANO, M.D D.Sc.
Ear, Nose and Throat
F. Y. AMANO, A.B., M.D.,
Women's and Children's Diseases
Hours: 9 to 12 noon, 3 to 4 p.m.
(PHONE: 48-5182)

BLUFF HOTEL
NO. 2, BLUFF, YOKOHAMA
TEL.: 2-3616
High and Healthy Location
Best Continental Food
Attractive Rates
Chr. Petersen, Proprietor

BANDEN & Co.
Curtains, Carpets
Materials for
Domestic
Furniture
Anti-Air Raid Screen,
Caps and Uniforms for
Men and Women, also
Gaiters.
Tori 2, Nihonbashi, Tokyo
Tel.: Nihonbashi 1072, 1073
(Between Takashimaya & Shirokiya)

鈴木のカバン
Trunks & Suit Cases
SUZUKI CO.
Corner, 1-chome, Tamuracho, Shiba-ku
Formerly Corner, Sakurada-hongo-cho
Phone Ginza 880

Y. A. R. C.

Private properties of members of the Y. A. R. C., left in their club house, shall be delivered to the owner at the Spencer Building, Yokohama, Nakaku, Yamashita-cho, No. 45, (Behind German Consulate) on Friday, March 12th, 1943 from 4 to 5 p.m.

Those properties left undelivered shall be deemed ownerless and disposed of by the undermentioned administrator.

Administrator of the
Y. A. R. C.
The Mitsubishi Trust Co.
(Tel. Marunouchi 23-3151)

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0625

WORLD'S FINEST
Mikimoto
CULTIVATED PEARLS
& JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO—GINZA ST.
Imperial Hotel Arcade
KOBE—Motomachi St.

BOOKS
Maruzen's Report

Bernard, H.—Les Iles Philippines du grand archipel de la China: Un essai de conquete spirituelle de l'Extreme-Orient, 1571-1641. '36.	8.00
—Pour la comprehension de l'Indochine et de l'Occident: seiz lecons d'introduction historique, '39.	12.00
Bonneau, G.—Anthologie de la poesie japonaise. '35.	6.00
—La Couronne tressee. Pomes. '34.	2.25
—La Sensibilite' japonaise. '34.	6.00
Bretschneider.—Botanicon Sinicum: Notes on Chinese Botany from Native and Western Sources. 3 Vols. Facs. Ed. '37.	36.00
Cordier, H—Les etudes Chinoises (1895-1898). Facs. Ed. '41.	7.20
Dore, P. H. le.—Manuel des superstition Chinoise. '36.	5.20

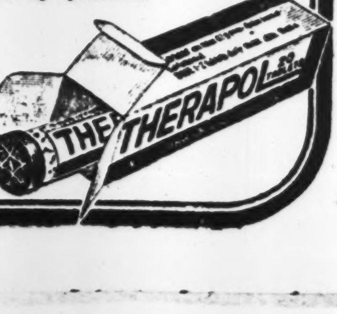
MY COUNTRY THAILAND
its History, Geography and Civilization
By
P. SARASAS
1940, A5, pp. 458. (P. .45)
¥8.80

Edmunds, W. H.—Pointers and Clues to the Subjects of Chinese and Japanese Art.	85.00
Nachod, O.—Bibliographie von Japan. 1932-1935. Bd. V. '37	50.00
Palmer, F.—Look to the East. With Illus. & Maps.	6.00
Reichelt, K. L.—Truth and Tradition in Chinese Buddhism. '34.	12.35
Richard, L.—Geographie de la Chine, '23.	3.25
Wilhelm, H.—China Geschichte. '42.	10.00
Woo, Z. T. K. & W Y. Hu.—English and Chinese Pronouncing Pocket Dictionary. With an Appendix. Rev. Ed. '38.	8.45
Yarmplinsky, A.—Early Polish American: A Bibliographical Study. With an Appendix. '37.	4.50

MARUZEN CO, LTD.
TOKYO
Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Yokohama, Sendai, Sapporo, Keijo, Taihoku, Hsinking.

TIFFIN • DINNER
Rainbow Grill
Basement of Osaka Bldg.,
HIBIYA, TOKYO
(Near South Corner of Hibiya Park)
5 minutes walk from Imperial Hotel

KAMAKURA KAIHIN HOTEL
TEL. NO. 4 & 331
55 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA



THERAPOL
(P-Aminobenzolsulfonamid)
COLDS, •
PNEUMONIA, •
TONSILLITIS, •
PAROTITIS. •
It sterilizes the germs of suppurative diseases, pneumonia and influenza within our bodies and proved highly efficacious for COLDS, PNEUMONIA, BRONCHIAL CATARRH, TONSILLITIS, PAROTITIS last winter by practical administration.
DAIICHI Seiyaku Co., Ltd.
3-chome, Edobashi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.
Packets of 6, 20, 100 Tablets
At all leading drug and dep't stores

L. CAUDRELIER
WINE & PROVISION
MERCHANT
ESTABLISHED 1870
62 Yamashita-cho,
Yokohama

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ¼ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

HIGHLY educated Japanese translator from or into English from 6 to 10 every evening. Fully experienced. Box 479, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OFFICE work wanted by young Japanese Woman living in Fujisawa City. Has knowledge of typewriting and Soroban. Apply Box 704, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3317.

For Sale

IMPORTED Sofa-bed with spring, double, bound in genuine leather. An article next to impossible to come by. Write at once to Box 478, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

A NEW 1941 model, special Deluxe Royal portable typewriter with magic margin including beautiful case. Inquire Box 476, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2356.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

USED furniture bought at high prices. G. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 173 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Instruction

ENGLISH or Japanese taught by an English lady experienced. Any nationality accepted. Phone to Takanawa 7399 or write to Box 477, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3683, 2663.

IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-4 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M. D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Ravlin nail polish for manicur also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment, please phone Ginza 57-4393.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects, please telephone Shiba 43-3196. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 8 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters new and used. Accessories. For sale at attractive prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

HOW NIPPON IS SMASHING THE U.S. AIR FORCE

Crushing Blows Dealt by Japanese Eagles on American Army Planes in China—Yanks Unable to Get Along With Chungking Fliers

Throwing off its mask as a volunteer group, the U.S. air force in China became the "U.S. Army Air Force stationed in Chungking's Territory" both in name and in fact in July, 1942, with Brigadier-General Clair Chenault as the commander.

Chenault, along with Lieutenant-General Stillwell, commander-in-chief of the U.S. army force in Chungking's territory, was given a powerful voice in Chungking's military affairs.

In April last year, with the air-bases pretty well equipped and having received reinforcements, the enemy attempted guerilla warfare against the Japanese mainland and the occupied areas in the South side by side with activities from the Pacific.

The attempt was nipped in the bud by the offensive carried out by our Wild Eagles beginning April 19, when the enemy strength in Fukien, Chekiang, Kiangsi and Hunan was smashed and the air-bases blasted.

In the Chekiang-Kiangsi operations last summer, the enemy air-bases in those areas were destroyed beyond repair by our land units.

On August 8, 1942, two of the U.S. bombers that raided Canton were confirmedly downed in the neighborhood of Sanshi.

On September 25, enemy bomber and fighter plane units attempted a raid on northern French Indo-China. They had to escape with their lives after two craft had been seriously damaged and made a forced landing.

Futile guerilla warfare was attempted against Hongkong and Hanoi on October 25, against Hanoi on October 27 and against Wuchang on November 2.

Late in November, the enemy attempted raids on Haiphong, Canton, Wuhan and Bangkok as part of the so-called general offensives started with the American advance into North Africa. Not only were they repulsed without inflicting damage on our military equipment, the infestations were boomeranged on the enemy in that they could only make blind bombing, which killed and wounded innocent inhabitants and whipped up their hatred of America.

Shortly before December 8, the enemy had been concentrating bombers in Kunming and making rapid and frequent shifts of fighter plane and bomber units in and around Hengyang and Kuelin with the intention of making an "anniversary raid" on our mainland.

Springing into swift action, our Army Wild Eagles made eight breathless attacks on Kuelin, Yushan, Suishan, Chenou, Kungchou and Hengyang for three days beginning December 6. All the air-bases in these sectors have been rendered unusable for the time being.

Following is a list of the enemy aircraft downed or otherwise destroyed at the hands of our Sky Hawks between May and December, 1942.

May 4. Two downed and seven destroyed at Yungchang on the Burma Road.

June 12. Six confirmedly and three unconfirmedly shot down at Kuelin.

June 22. Two downed and one destroyed at Hengyang.

July 27. One destroyed at Hengyang.

July 30 and 31. Ten downed and three destroyed at Hengyang.

Augus. 5. None downed at Hengyang.

September 3. In a pursuit attack the enemy in retreat from Hengyang, 11 were destroyed at Yunling and Kuelin.

November 2. Three downed and nine destroyed at Kuelin.

November 12. Two downed and three destroyed at Kuelin. Two downed and three destroyed at Yunling.

December 15. Four destroyed at Kuelin.

December 25 and 26. Five downed and 13 destroyed in a surprise attack on Yunnan station.

These total 44 downed and 55 destroyed, aggregating 99, to which are to be added eight destroyed in an engagement with an enemy unit that was going into action, making a grand total of 107. This is a serious diminution in the enemy's strength in Chungking's territories.

According to latest reports, the present U.S. and Chungking air strengths are roughly as follows. The first line craft are manned by the U.S. air force men and the second line craft by Chiangsters:

1. 50 first line and 30 second line bombers. The first line bombers are:

(a) The North American B-25 type (commonly called the Mitchell bombers), medium type army bombers, medium wing, double engine, maximum speed 499 kilometers, flying range 4,240 kilometers, bomb loading capacity about 800 kilograms. They were used in the raid on Japan in April last year.

(b) The Consolidated B-24 type (commonly called the Liberators), medium wing, 4-engine army heavy bombers, maximum speed 540 kilometers, flying range 4825 kilometers bomb loading capacity 1,800 kilograms. They are also in use in the Aleutians, in the Pacific, in North Africa and in Europe.

The second line bombers are the Soviet SB heavy bombers.

2. 100 first line and 60 second line fighter planes. The first line fighter planes are:

(a) The Curtis P-36 type (now a back number in America with the introduction of the Curtis P-40 type), maximum speed 475 kilometers, flying range 1,845 kilometers.

(b) The Curtis P-40 type (commonly called the War Hawks), maximum speed 600 kilometers, flying range 1,600 kilometers, mounted with 8 machine-guns.

(c) The Republic P-43 type (commonly called the Lancers), maximum speed 600 kilometers, flying range 1,500 kilometers, mounted with 2 machine-guns and 4 machine-cannons.

The second line fighter planes are the Soviet I-15 and I-16 types.

3. 80 training bombers and fighter planes.

4. 60 transport planes and others. Total 380 craft.

The Boeing B-17, the "air citadel," it may be expected, will be sent for service in Chungking's territories when air-fields are completed that will enable its landing and taking-off.

The Boeing B-17 are low-wing, four-engine army heavy bombers, maximum speed 480 kilometers, flying range 4,800 kilometers, bomb loading capacity 1,000-3,000 kilograms. They are in use in the Pacific and on the European front. 'Capable of defense against enemy fighter planes without the protection of comrade fighter planes but only by the seven machine-guns mounted thereon" is the feature of this type of craft.

The enemy air force in Chungking's territory has two supply routes. One is via Africa, West Asia and India across the Himalayas. The other is via Australia and India. In either case, most of the distance has to be covered by aircraft. The long distance, plus the constant danger of Japanese and Axis attacks, makes transportation extremely difficult. So much so that the enemy, for fear of exhaustion through open combats with our Wild Eagles, confines itself almost exclusively to retreat tactics.

The U.S. air force men were employed in the A.V.G. days at a salary of U.S. $600.00 per month with a prize of U.S. $500.00 for every Japanese plane shot down and an offer of U.S. $2,500.00 as a consolation gift in case of death.

A great many of the men are "undesirables," who by their unruly behavior under the influence of liquor and violence on women are the bane. Their excellent treatment has incurred the jealousy and umbrage of Chiangsters.

The transportation difficulties are almost fatal to the U.S. air force in Chungking's territory.

The difference in quality, training and the type of aircraft in use between the U.S. and Chungking air forces, plus sentimental frictions, stand in the way of unified command in the U.S.-Chiang camp.

Above, center: American fliers who machine-gunned unarmed Japanese civilians and school children photographed after their capture. (Photo Passed by the War Ministry) Below, American planes brought down by Japanese Sea Eagles. (Photos Passed by the Navy Ministry)

The VENDETTA of AKO

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 21 Downtown

"What? Takebayashi went after Kira's spy? The fool. . . ."

Junai Onodera exclaimed in astonishment as he put on his haori (coat). Tying the laces, he went into the next room where the two youngsters were waiting for him.

"Why didn't you stop him?" he asked as he seated himself before them.

"Well, we did stop him," said Koemon, his son.

"It's no use killing that spy," said Junai. "After all that Oishi enjoined upon us, it is too rash of Takebayashi."

Koemon and Matanojo hung their heads. They felt that they were being scolded.

Junai was evidently about to go out. He put the wallet, paper and tobacco case which his wife had brought out into the inner fold of his dress.

"I often see suspicious-looking men around here," went on Junai. "They come dressed as rag-pickers, patent medicine dealers, umbrella repairers, and what not. But it is not only futile but also foolish to pay any attention to them. I just ignore them. That is the best policy. Be like the willow, which bends in the direction the wind blows."

"But, father," protested Koemon, who wanted to relieve his friend Matanojo of his uncomfortable position. "That will not apply in all cases. Some of them are even on the look-out for a chance to assassinate Kuranosuke and the leading members."

"Nonsense. There's none among us fool enough to let himself be assassinated by Kira's spies. There's no need for worry on that score."

"But according to the message which we found today, a man calling himself 'Eighteen Feet' has gone after Master Oishi to Ako. Both of us, therefore, intend to go to meet Master Oishi to see that nothing happens to him."

"You needn't go," said Junai tersely. "Oishi is no fool."

He stood up. He had an appointment with Genkei at his house for a game of Go. His wife placed his sandals at the doorway. Junai stepped on them, and was about to open the door when,

"Master Onodera," said a voice and somebody came in.

"Oh, Master Chikara, what is the matter?" Junai stepped back.

Chikara handed over a letter. It had come to his house, but as his father was absent, his mother Oriku had suggested that he should take it to Junai who would know best what to do.

"Let's see . . ." Junai took the letter.

"Hello, it's from Shichirozaemon Kayano, Sanpei's father." Junai's tone sudenly became serious.

"Koemon," he called. "Bring a lantern."

* * *

The samurai in Ako had heard nothing from Sanpei since he had gone to Kayano village in Sesshu. Although ordinarily a quiet youth of few words, Sanpei was the possessor of a passionate, emotional nature. Last year, he had been the first messenger, with Tozaemon, to speed from Yedo to Ako by palanquin, bearing the news of the fateful incident at the Yedo court.

Since then his health had gone down, and although Oishi and his friends had pursuaded him to retire to his native village to rest for a while, he had insisted on remaining with them, and until recently, he had been acting as general messenger and contact man for Oishi. Sanpei's services had been invaluable, for he knew the geography of the Kyoto and Osaka regions better than anybody else.

Towards the middle of January it had been arranged that he should accompany Chuzaemon Yoshida and Kanroku Chikamatsu to Yedo, and as his period of stay in Yedo would be indefinite, he had expressed a wish that he might be allowed to return once to his home in Kayano to bid farewell to his father.

Yoshida and Chikamatsu had willingly fallen in with his desire, and had told him to take his time and not hurry back, as they would wait till he returned. Sanpei had thus gone to Kayano village. And that was the last that his friends saw of him.

Some of the samurai suggested that, like Gunbei Takada, he had withdrawn himself from the pact. But Junai Onodera had shaken his head.

"No, Sanpei," he had said.

Even after Chikamatsu and Yoshida had gone to Yedo, no message came from Sanpei. Everyone was beginning to think that Sanpei had at last really withdrawn himself.

* * *

The night was a warm, cloudy one. As a precaution, they took rain capes and sedge-hats with them.

As they were walking along a lonely road downtown, somebody loomed up before them. "Ho, Ushida," said a voice.

The owner of the voice was Takebayashi.

Junai groaned when he had finished reading the letter.

"A pity," he muttered. "We have killed a most irreplaceable young man."

"Eh?" Chikara gulped. Koemon looked blankly astonished.

Matanojo looked at Junai's trembling hand, and asked,

"Did Master Sanpei die?"

"Um. The letter says he killed himself."

"What? Why?. . ."

"There is no explanation in this letter. H'm. Right. Kataoka and the others will be at Genkei's house tonight. I will inform them of the matter. And, Koemon, you and Matanojo will depart at once for Kayano to Sanpei's house. Give the bereaved father our deepest sympathies, and don't forget to take a monetary offering with you."

"Yes."

"Well, I must return." Chikara went out.

"Wait, I'll go with you part of the way!" Junai ran out after him.

Koemon and Matanojo looked after him

"I never thought Sanpei would die," muttered Koemon.

"Let's go," said Matanojo.

Koemon re-entered the house, and said something to his mother. Kayano village was not very far off. If they started out at once, they would arrive there on the afternoon of the following day.

"Look," said he. "Is this the fellow?" He held up a round object that he had been clutching in his hand. It was a human head, still emanating the warm stench of blood. Matanojo recognized the head. It had belonged to Sekiguchi, the spy he had only that evening released.

"He was pretty tough," said Takebayashi. "Hyobu had chosen well. Even I received a cut here." He pulled up his sleeve, and showed a wound on his elbow.

Koemon and Matanojo wrinkled their faces.

"Junai just now scolded us. Throw it away somewhere where it won't attract attention."

Did you Junai didn't approve? Why, he is the one who's always ahead of us young men when there's anything doing."

"But when our enemies are around us like this, he says it is unwise to pay them any attention. We even received your share of scolding."

"H'm. Is that so?"

Takebayashi suddenly seemed to feel the weight of the head. He looked round, then flung it over a fence into a bamboo grove. There was a crash, then silence.

"Well, where are you two going?" asked Takebayashi.

"On a sudden journey."

"To look after Master Oishi?"

"No. A letter arrived to say that Sanpei killed himself."

"What? Sanpei?"

Takebayashi, when he had heard it all, wanted to go with them. The three of them hurried to the river, and managed to board the last boat.

They reached their destination a little earlier than they expected. They found Sanpei's house astir, for the day was the hundredth one after Sanpei's death.

The three announced their names and the mission on which they had come, and were shown into a small room where Sanpei's father, Shichirozaemon, was seated with drooping shoulders. The old warrior looked up as they entered.

"I have heard about you from my son," he said. "I hardly know how to explain my son's death. As a father, I can hardly hold up my head."

He placed both hands on the matting, and bowed an apology to his visitors. With tearful eyes, he went on,

"It happened on January 14. He arrived here at the end of the old year, and passed the New Year with me. Nothing seemed to be the matter then . . ."

Shichirozaemon paused, and wiped his eyes.

"But before that," he continued, "my son seemed to be in some sort of melancholia. He spent his days in the library, and seldom showed himself out except during meal-times. The cause of this melancholia, I found out later, was his desire to keep the blood pact secret, even from me. His journey to Yedo, he told me, was for the sake of searching for a fresh service. I believed him, and unaware of his mental suffering, I admonished him for his moodiness. I suggested that he should stay here, and look after the property, since I was getting old. And I refused to allow him to go to Yedo.

"My son Sanpei's suffering, unknown to me, increased. If he revealed the existence of the blood-pact to me, he would be betraying his comrades. If he disobeyed me and went to Yedo, he would be guilty of filial unfaithfulness. Always sensitive and impulsive, Sanpei could not find a way whereby he could live and still remain faithful to both his comrades and his father.

"On January 14, at dusk, he went out to the grave of his mother on the hill behind the house. I heard him playing his flute. Then suddenly the notes stopped. I went out, and found him dead. He had committed seppuku."

A silence ensued in the room, a silence during which eternity whirled about them.

Shichirozaemon guided his visitors to the grave of Sanpei.

"Sanpei is not dead yet," said Matanojo. "When we go to Yedo he will go with us. We three swear before this grave that his act shall not have been in vain. Master Kayano, we regret that we cannot explain in detail."

The three comforted the grief-stricken father as best they could, and took their leave.

They boarded the 30-koku boat which plied between Osaka and Kyoto.

The boat was fairly crowded. The three friends mingled with the rest of the passengers, and found seats for themselves in the stern.

Suddenly Koemon started, and clutched Matanojo's wrist.

"Look!" he exclaimed. "There's Master Oishi!"

(To Be Continued)

Yamato Hotel
Nakayamate 2chome, KOBE
Phone: Fukiai 4924

Ideally located in quiet surroundings, and yet immediately accessible to the business center.

Good Meals — Comfortable Rooms

ONE PERSON
E.P. Room .... ¥4.00 to ¥5.00
E.P. Room with bath ¥6.00 & ¥8.00

La Maison Franco-Japonaise
MARDI 9 MARS a 5 Heures:
M. Florent GUILLAIN,
Architecte diplome du Gouvernement Francais, Pensionnaire a la Maison Franco-Japonaise
L'ARCHITECTURE CONTEMPORAINE EN FRANCE
Les Architectes Leurs oeuvres
3, 2chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokio

For Those Who Want to Know Realities of East Asia

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN
A Review of East Asiatic Affairs

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
FEBRUARY NUMBER
CONTENTS:

MARCH OF EVENTS
NANKING JOINS THE WAR ....Shigehru Kamio
GENESIS OF THE PACIFIC WAR (II) ....Kohsaku Tamura
THE EIGHTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE DIET ....Ippo Tsukada
THE DESIGN OF AMERICAN "DEMOCRACY" ....Kiyo Sue Inui
REINSTATEMENT OF LAVAL DIPLOMACY ....Shiroh Machida
OUR HUMANISM IN WAR ....Zennosuke Tsuji
HISTORIETTE OF JAPANESE FESTIVALS ....Kunio Yanaghita
ESSENTIALS OF THE JAPANESE SPIRIT (II) ....Katsuji Inahara
JAPAN'S PERIODICALS—Extracts:
Masao Hon-iden: Economy in Protracted War—Mitsu Kohno: The Present Diet and Politics—Masao Oh-tsuki: Decentralization of Educational Organs
BOOK REVIEWS:
Kiyoshi Kiyosawa: Nippon Gaikoh-shi (History of Japan's Diplomacy)—Sempo Nakada: Nampoh Gaikoh Shiwa (Japan's Diplomatic Relations with the South)—Keizo Horiuchi: Ongaku Gojunen-shi (Fifty Years of Japanese Music)
CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS
(December 21, 1942—January 20, 1943)
DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL:
Agreement of Economic Collaboration among Japan, Germany and Italy (1) Text of Agreement, January 20, 1943 (2) Statement by the Board of Information, January 21, 1943—Exchange of Notes between Japan and French Indo-China, Announcement by the Board of Information, January 20, 1943—Chile Severs Diplomatic Relations with Japan, Statement of Tomokazu Hori, the Board of Information, January 22, 1943—Foreign Minister Tani's Address to the Eighty-first Session of the Diet, January 28, 1943—Cultural Convention between Japan and Bulgaria, February 11, 1943

A Publication of
The Foreign Affairs Association of Japan
Osaka Building, Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo
Phone: Ginza (57) 5461

¥1 Per Copy

Now On Sale At:
Nippon Times offices in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe, Maruzen and branches, Imperial Hotel, Kyobunkwan, Dai-Iti Hotel, Sanseido, Mitsukoshi, Yoshikawa

P.I. IS REORGANIZING FOOD SUPPLY SYSTEM

Work Progressing to Perfect Control Over Collection, Deliveries of Provisions

It is decidedly a matter of necessity to ensure the replenishment of foodstuff stocks and their smooth supplies for the masses in the Philippines. Behind the impressive rehabilitation work in progress under the Japanese Military Administration for more than a year, the reorganization of the farming and fishing communities is simultaneously taking place so as to facilitate the completion of the control system for collection and deliveries of general foodstuffs on the islands.

Surveying the latest situation in this connection, an Asahi correspondent in Manila reports the following:

"In pre-war years the collection of rice and the operation of rice-polishing mills were nearly monopolized by Chinese enterprisers and prices of rice fluctuated according to their manipulations on the market. In order to put an end to their monopolistic dealings in this manner, the old Philippine authorities founded a National Rice Company, and charged it with the mission of adjusting market prices by importing rice from other countries. But the collection of rice all over the islands was invariably left in the hands of the Chinese enterprisers.

Assumes Supervision

"Following the occupation of the islands by the Japanese Forces, the National Rice Company came under the direct management of the Japanese Military Administration and it assumed the supervision of all procedures relative to the control over the collection and deliveries of rice. This deprived the Chinese enterprisers of their erstwhile influence in connection with the collection of rice.

"During last year the National Rice Company set up rice collection offices at [illegible] places on the islands, and actually collected a very substantial quantity. With additional collection offices built at 18 places since the beginning of this year, the Company is expected to buy more than twice as much as it did last year.

"The problem for the Company this year is the completion of a network of subordinate bodies for collection of rice, in parallel with the establishment of additional collection offices. On Luzon Island alone, there are 85 guilds formed by farmers in various towns and villages, and the entire body of these guilds recently found the All-Philippine Farmer' Federation.

Rice Prices Fixed

"Official prices have been fixed on rice. Last year a uniform price of 2 pesos 50 centavos per bale (same as the pre-war price) prevailed, but this year two prices, according to grades, have been officially fixed. Elon Elon brand is priced 2 pesos 85 centavos per bale, and Matan brand 2 pesos 65 centavos, both brands unhulled. The official price of polished rice remains pegged at the pre-war level of 7 pesos 50 centavos.

"The Foodstuff Control Organ organized on the islands is engaged in the collection, transportation and storage of vegetables, fruits and various kinds of meat for supplies in and around Manila and is also conducting deliveries of seeds, fertilizers, fodder and the like. On the other hand, about 30 vegetable producers' guilds, are established in up-country districts.

Meat Deliveries

"With regard to the deliveries of various kinds of meat, there are 2[illegible] market places in Manila City, each engaged in the deliveries of daily rations of meat, under the management of wholesale dealers' guilds that were established in the Philippines following the organization of the Foodstuff Guild, the latter being headed by Mayor of Greater Manila City Leon Guinto and jointly capitalized by Filipinos and Japanese enterprizers at 650,000 pesos.

Marine

"The Fishing Guilds organized by Japanese fishermen are located at Ilo Ilo and Davao as well as in Manila. The have all supplied substantial quantities of raw fish since the Japanese Forces occupied the islands. These guilds are expected to coach the native fishing community in connection with their schedule to protect the finny tribe and to prohibit fishing at random by the native fishermen.

"Deliveries of fish for Manila citizens are made by those retailers who take deliveries direct from the Japanese fishing guilds. Retail prices of fish are officially regulated. It is expected that fish retailers will organize their respective guilds so as to facilitate control over retail prices."

Bill Clearings

March 8

(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	236,249	174,686
Balance	29,289	23,767

Addition to Food Front

Fish is an important part of Japanese diet because its use is not confined to dishes or a cooked as such but also extends to its numerous processed forms. The long coastline and long tradition of skill in catching enable our country to obtain the treasures of the deep to an extent unparalleled elsewhere.

Vital Industries of Wartime Japan Fast Expanding Productive Power

Leaders of Industrial World of Country Reveal Progress Achieved in Various Lines at Meeting Sponsored by Periodical

All belligerent nations are now devoting their efforts for the speedy expansion of their productive capacities in order to emerge victorious in the present great war. Japan is no exception to this and its productive power is rapidly expanding in all lines of industries, especially in such wartime industries as coal mining, iron and steel production, shipbuilding, light metal production and aircraft construction.

Japan's progress in these lines of industries is told in an outspoken manner in a lengthy article in the latest issue of the Jitsugyo-no-Nihon (Industrial Japan), being the opinions expressed by leaders of Japan's industrial world at a recent meeting held at the Industrial Club here on February 19 under the auspices of the Jitsugyo-no-Nihon.

Those present at the meeting were such industrial leaders as Kashiro Uyemura, chief director of the Coal Industry Association, Risuke Mizutsu, chief of the Investigation Department of the Iron and Steel Industry Control Association, Kazumaro Minato, director of the Shipbuilding Association, Koji Asou, director of the Light Metal Control Association and Jiro Takeda, chief secretary of the Aircraft Industry Association.

Reproduced below in brief are the opinions expressed by these industrialists:

Coal Position

Uyemura (Coal Industry Control Association): "All coal mine owners and operatives throughout Japan Proper are exercising extraordinary efforts since October last to increase the production of coal to meet the demand which is rapidly growing larger. And we are now assured of our success in producing the quantity aimed at. Our efforts will be continued in 1943 and 1944, or rather throughout the duration of the present war.

"In order to realize the required production, however, we must secure the constant supply of labor, mining materials, and transportation facilities. Therefore, we cannot slacken our efforts for even a moment. It is very opportune that the Government has specified the coal industry as one of the five super-priority industries of wartime Japan.

"With the assistance and protection of the Government on one side, and the strong resolution of the coal mine proprietors and operatives to meet the requirements of the country on the other, there is no longer any fear of coal shortage."

Iron and Steel

Mizutsu (Iron and Steel Control Association): "In order to produce the required quantities of iron and steel, we need an abundant supply of iron ore, and a large number of ships for its transportation, if we must produce all the iron and steel we use in Japan Proper only.

"Japan has rich resources of iron ore on the continent. I think, therefore, it is advisable for us to make iron and steel on the continent, as well as in Japan Proper. Through the development of the iron and steel industries on the continent, we are now in a position to easily meet our demand therefore throughout the new fiscal year.

It goes without saying that the situation will steadily grow brighter as time goes on. In addition to the supply of iron ore, we have a substantial supply of iron scraps at home, of which we can produce great quantities of fine steel and iron. In short, through the development of the iron and steel industry on the continent, Japan is in a position to meet its demand for iron and steel without imposing any extraordinary burden on its shipping which is needed for other duties of prime importance."

Shipbuilding

Minato (director of the Shipping Industry Control Association): "The shipbuilding industry in Japan is now showing satisfactory progress in accordance with the plan established by the authorities.

Indispensable for the speedy expansion of Japan's shipping are labor and raw materials. The supply of labor is already secured by the efforts of both the authorities and the shipbuilders. As for the supply of materials, the shipbuilding circles of Japan as a whole have more than enough. We are now taking measures to effect the intersupply of necessary materials among different shipbuilders.

Another desirable thing is the observation of strict economy regarding the use of the materials in stock. Due to the establishment of the standard type for vessels, we are enabled to reduce the consumption of the materials in a great measure. With the collaboration of all the industries of the country, we are now in a position to meet the increasing demand for bottoms."

Light Metals

Asou (Light Metal Control Association): "The light metal industries of Japan were started in recent years. Up to 10 years ago, Japan had almost no equipment for the light metal industries. It started later in these industries than any other power in the world. But, because Japan started later, it has equipment of later models. Here lies Japan's strong point in the light metal industries.

"Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan was importing all the materials for its light metal industries, including bauxite, oil, coke, salt, and others. At present, Japan is following a different policy. In spite of the difficulties that beset all the belligerent nations, we have been enabled to perfectly execute the production plan for 1942, and we are even expecting a substantial increase in production in 1943.

"We are now planning a rapid expansion of our light metal industries. Although I cannot go into details in this respect, I can say one thing and that is that the production of light metals in Japan will show a great increase in the near future."

Takeda (Aircraft Indus. Association): "The aircraft industry is one of the most important military industries. Therefore, I am not in a position to say much in this connection. We have learned the paramount importance of aircraft in modern warfare. We have also learned that unless we have control of the air, we cannot secure control of the sea, and unless we have control of the sea, we cannot secure our control of the various territories concerned.

"The fighting strength of any belligerent nation is composed of the fighting spirit of the people, their skill in operating the arms, and the power of the arms. Now, in respect of the fighting spirit of the people and their skill in operating the arms, Japan is second to no other country in the world. The only question awaiting solution lies in the characteristics and available quantity of the arms. We are, therefore, required to do our utmost to beat our enemies in the quality and quantity of aircraft we produce for use by the Imperial Forces.

"As stated above, I cannot go into details about the present stage of Japan's aircraft industry. I can only say that the aircraft we produce are perfectly designed to fit the unique fighting spirit of our fliers, that we are producing quite enough to meet the present requirements for aircraft on all war fronts, and that we are quickly increasing our production in keeping with the increase of the enemy air strength. In short, we are ready to meet all possible situations relative to the supply of aircraft."

EXCHANGE REACTS TO ABNORMAL GAINS

Long-Term Industrials Easier, While Impressive Advance Seen in Spots

The Tokyo Stock Exchange felt a slight reaction yesterday due to the precautions perceptibly taken by the bull camp as it saw an abnormal boom on the spot market for some days during the past week. As a natural consequence, traders began to sell-off their holdings and a few industrials turned easier.

In the long-term section, for instance, Asahi Glass slipped ¥2.70, Fuji Spinning ¥1.50, Kanegafuchi Industrial and Mitsubishi Electric Machinery ¥1.50 each, and Toyo Ball Bearing ¥1.10. On the other hand, Kureha Cotton Spinning and Furukawa Electric Machinery registered signal gains of ¥1.50 and ¥1.40 respectively.

A similar trend was found in the short-term section, and the bourse issue and Teikoku Rayon, new, fractionally softened.

The spot market saw an irregular movement of prices. Showa Airplane Manufacturing Industrial scored an impressive gain of ¥3.60 at one bound, in response to the rumored increase of its capital, and Chosen Hydro Electrc Power jumped up ¥2.00, Tokyo Automobile Parts ¥1.50, and Teikoku Automobile ¥1.30, while Kawanami Shipbuilding, its new, and Japan Special Steel relapsed ¥2.00, ¥2.80 and ¥1.50 respectively.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery— Mar.	Apr.	May
First Section			
Kanebo Spinning (50)	128.0	129.0	126.0
Nisshin Spinning (50)	84.3	85.0	85.9
Teikoku Rayon (50)	—	—	83.1
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	—	—	71.0
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	72.9	—	73.7
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	100.6	100.9	101.9
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	78.6	79.0	68.8
Showa Elec Ind (50)	86.0	86.0	85.5
Japan Nitrogen (50)	—	74.0	—
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	92.8	93.3	92.9
O. S. K. 50)	—	—	84.4
Toyo Steamship 50)	—	—	72.0
Nissan Steamship (50)	67.1	68.3	68.8
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	89.0	89.2	88.3
Ishihara Ind (50)	68.3	68.8	68.1
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	114.3	114.0	115.6
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	143.9	143.0	142.1
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	—	65.2	67.0
Tropical Ind (42½)	—	—	43.1
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	45.6	46.0	46.7
Asahi Glass (50)	96.6	96.9	91.8
Toa Tobacco (50)	102.8	102.9	103.0
Manchou Tobacco (50)	92.8	93.7	93.6

Short-Term Section

	Open	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Exch. new	84.8	5.1	4.5	85.1
N. Y. K., new	79.2	9.2	8.6	78.7
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	96.3	6.3	5.9	96.1
Kanebo Spin. new	75.7	5.9	5.2	75.5
Teikoku Rayon. new	72.0	2.0	2.2	71.2
Hitachi Iron Works	93.8	3.8	3.6	—
Osaka Exch. new	44.3	4.3	4.3	—
Japan Steel Tube	69.7	9.7	9.4	—
Japan Oil	—	74.6	4.4	—
S. M. R.	74.7	4.7	4.6	74.7
N. Y. K., old	—	92.8	2.6	—
Hokkaido Coal	74.2	4.2	4.0	74.0
Kanebo Spin. old	128.5	8.5	7.5	127.5
Toyo Rayon new	58.8	8.8	8.5	58.7
Kokura Iron Works	—	55.2	5.2	—
Japan Beer. new	47.7	7.3	7.1	47.1
Japan Sugar. new	—	65.9	5.6	65.6
Ensuiko Sugar	—	63.9	3.8	—
Japan Mining	62.1	2.1	1.7	61.9
Manchou Heavy Ind.	62.5	2.5	2.0	62.1

Mines Being Surveyed

The Commerce and Industry Ministry is now gathering reports from copper, lead and zinc mines in different parts of the country on the latest condition of the labor and mining materials supply there. The authorities, on the basis of the reports, are expected to take effective measures to increase the production of those important ores in collaboration with the mine owners, says the Sangyo Keizai.

PRODUCTION ADVANCE IN NORTH CHINA

North China Deposits of Coal Amount to 80% of Total for Entire China, Iron Ores Also Abundant; Importance of Region Thus Patent

The principal reason why so much importance is attached to North China of all the regions in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is because it has such basic material resources as coal, iron and salt, which serve as direct weapons of modern warfare and its contributions toward Japan are particularly great in that it provides Japan with fighting strength through increased outputs of essential materials. So says a Yomiuri-Hochi special correspondent at Peking in outlining the part which North China has been playing as an economic base for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia in accordance with the spirit of living or dying with Japan as expressed by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government on the outbreak of the War on December 8, 1941.

With special reference to industrial resources of the region, the Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent comments substantially as follows:

What Japan expect most from North China are, of course, coal, iron and salt. The coal deposit in North China is estimated to cover 80 per cent of the total deposit throughout the Chinese Continent, while the deposit of iron ores also amounts to enormous figures. As regards salt, the output in Changlu and Shantung amounted, according to an announcement by the National Government in 1936, the year previous to the outbreak of the China Incident, to about 400,000 tons respectively. Under the five-year plan for increased production of sea salt, a greatly increased output of both the Changlu and Shantung salt is expected. In addition, North China has inexhaustible resources for alumina shale, the basic material for the manufacture of aircraft.

These essential resources are being developed vigorously by a group of industrial companies affiliated with the North China Development Company. To explain in more detail:

New Departure Made

Coal: The coal mining industry in North China has been carried on by the Tagung, Tsingsing and Shantung Coal Mining Companies, together with the Chunghing, Tawenkow, Liuchuan, Tze-hsien, Tsiaotso and Shansi mines which formed a syndicate under the commissioned management of the North China Development Company. However, these mines, with the exception of Tsiaotso, made a new departure, on their release effected on the day of entry into war of the National Government, as independent coal mining companies under Sino-Japanese joint capital. The output by these companies already exceeds the allotments set to them, and in future the supply to Manchoukuo will be further increased in volume.

Iron ores: The mining of iron ores in North China is conducted principally by the Lungyen Steel Works and the Shansi Iron and Mining Company. The Kinlungchen Steel Works in Shantung, which had been left unattended to for some considerable time past has recently commenced operation.

Most of the iron ores turned out from these mines are shipped to Japan, but a portion is sent to the Shihkingshan iron foundry, where pig iron is produced from them. In such circumstances, the establishment of the North China Iron Manufacturing Company last December at Peking is of great significance as contributing toward the covering of the demand for pig iron on the spot as well as for economies in shipping bottoms.

Salt Fields Developed

Salt: The North China Salt Manufacturing Company and the Shantung Salt Manufacturing Company are respectively doing their utmost for increased production of Changlu and Shantung salt, as well as for the development of new salt fields. The results are highly satisfactory. The former already exceeds its production allotment for 1941 and it is expected that the latter will have exceeded by far the amount set under the five-year plan when the term expires in 1945.

The North China Development Company, which is in charge of the development works in these essential material resources, in view of the new situation arising since China's entry into war, coupled with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, has decided during the current year to bend its greatest efforts on increased production of coal, and as regards iron ores and other resources, it is expected to enforce an emergency plan for increased output in parallel with the basic program for productivity expansion which extends over a long period.

Agricultural resources: In addition to these essential industrial resources which contribute directly to the prosecution of war, North China has another important material in the form of raw cotton. Under the eight-year plan started in 1939, strenuous efforts are being made for increased production in this line with the North China Raw Cotton Association and the National Agricultural Experimental Station as the center of activity. The object of the eight-year plan in question is set at 10,000,000 piculs by 1946, but it is anticipated that the goal may be reached earlier depending on the results of the proposed adjustment of the program with similar plans for other lines of agricultural products.

The Mirrors of the Heroic Age

(Continued From Page 6)

in the position of Great Britain or the United States in the earlier years of Meiji in its attitude toward what it thought the little "kingdoms of the Far East." It made no difference to them if Takeda was stronger than Kikkawa or Mori, if Enya had taken Tomita from Amako, or if Amako had re-taken it from Enya, or if this plucky little Amako had become the biggest name in Izumo. They even cheered and applauded the newly-risen prodigy in remote Izumo and were content on their own part to pursue their traditional policy as uncrowned monarch of all Chugoku and as one destined to grab the whole of Kyushu. Their principal preoccupations were with Otomo and other daimyo of the island across the channel. Then one day they awoke, as from a midsummer nights dream, to find that while they were looking westward, their eastern sphere of influence was being fast encroached upon by the little upstart Amako, and that the majority of their supposed subdominions even in Aki had gone over to his side.

The astonished Ouchis turned about face and put forth frenzied efforts to recover their lost prestige and to beat back this new Amako menace now grimly facing them. They dispatched thousands, nay, tens of thousands of their troops into Aki, as did Amako also his tens of thousands, and in the fierce battles which ensued, or at all events, in the earlier encounters of this campaign, Mori fought on the side of his master, Amako, and on more than one occasion gallantly put Ouchi's forces to rout for which he earned the august approbation of Amako Tsunehisa.

(To Be Concluded)

BRITAIN'S HOLDINGS DWINDLING IN INDIA

War Necessitates Withdrawal Of Large Portion of Investments From Country

The industries and natural wealth of India are indispensable to Britain for maintaining itself. On account of its selfish policy of keeping the Indian people in a semi-slavish state, however, Britain is being forced out of India because of the anti-British movements being staged by the Indian people, says the Diamond in its latest issue.

The outbreak of the present great war has necessitated the withdrawal of a substantial portion of the British investments from India. And at present, India has an enormous credit in Britain. With the payment on January 5 last of £78,000,000 to Britain, India has completed payment of the £376,000,000 it had borrowed from Britain in pre-war days. India is now becoming a creditor to Britain.

The withdrawal of British capital from India is conducted, in a measure, through the purchase of important war materials from India. It is conducted, however, more rapidly through the enforced disposal of various British bonds in India. The time is not far ahead when no British capital will be retained in India.

Redemption of Loans

By virtue of an agreement reached between the British and Indian Governments, the latter is under the obligation to pay £30,000,000 to the former for the redemption of the loans extended by Britain for the construction of the Indian railways, whose management is now being taken over by the state. The total amount of capital invested by British citizens in different railways in India is roughly estimated at £10,000,000.

Meanwhile, the British investments in different industries of India is in excess of £240,000,000. It is by no means an easy task to withdraw all this capital from India, because it is mostly invested in several industries, whose conversion into state undertakings is almost impossible.

The British journal Economist, therefore, advises the British Government not to interfere in such investments as are difficult of withdrawal or of transfer to state management. The periodical says that the British Government must be satisfied with the withdrawal of such capital as is invested in various undertakings whose nationalization accompanies no difficulty at all. Under the extraordinary situation in India at present, where the patriotic masses are conducting a countrywide anti-British movement, it is practically impossible to carry out even a partial withdrawal of the British capital without sustaining substantial losses. According to the latest dispatch from the New Delhi correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, about 250,000 native workers at 184 Indian factories went on strike in the first three months of 1942, resulting in the loss of 2,000,000 man-days in total.

The situation in India is rapidly growing worse for the British Government, reflecting the bitter anti-British feelings entertained by the masses of India. Thus, Britain is quickly losing its control over the economic world of India. But, whether or not the United States will succeed in taking the present place of Britain in India depends on the development of the international situation in the future.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. With Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	85.10	— 0.40
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	78.70	— 0.30
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	75.50	— 0.50
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5% ...	108.20	Same

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.
Established 1880

Capital, Paid up ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥147,150,000

PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo D. Nohara
H. Kashiwagi C. Arima
Baron Koyata Iwasaki K. Nishi
J. Okada
Baron I. Morimura S. Asada
K. Kodama

Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent

BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong
French-Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Mandalay, Moulmein, Rangoon, Tavoy.
Malai
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
JAVA
Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
North Borneo
Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippine
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

THE SANWA BANK LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .... ¥ 107,200,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 72,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS 55,360,000
DEPOSITS (31/12/'42) 3,952,468,200

President: SADAHIKO NAKANE
Vice-President: KIYOHIDE OKANO

HEAD Office: Imabashi 3-chome, Osaka
TOKYO Office: Marunouchi 1-chome, Tokyo

177 Branches and 58 Sub-offices Throughout Japan
Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Nara, Wakayama, Kobe, Himeji, Okayama, Hiroshima, Kure, Kokura, Fukuoka, Kurume, Tokushima, Kochi, Keijo, Taihoku, Tainan, Takao, Dairen, and other business centers.
Correspondents: Principal Cities at Home and Abroad.

The Mitsui Bank, Limited
Capital Subscribed ¥100,000,000
Capital Paid-up 60,000,000
Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits ... 95,795,067
(SEPTEMBER, 1942)

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO
(1, Muromachi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku)

Inland Branches:
Edobashi (Tokyo), Fukuoka, Ginza (Tokyo), Gotanda (Tokyo), Hiroshima, Ikebukuro (Tokyo), Kaijobiru (Tokyo), Kobe, Kyoto, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Meguro (Tokyo), Moji, Nagoya, Nagoya-Kamimaetsu, Nihonbashi (Tokyo), Nihonbashi-Honcho (Tokyo), Osaka, Osaka-Dojima, Osaka-Kawaguchi, Osaka-Nishi, Osaka-Semba, Otaru, Sannomiya (Kobe), Shinjuku (Tokyo), Tamuracho (Tokyo), Wakamatsu (Kyushu), Yokohama.

Foreign Branches:
Bombay, Dairen, London, New York, Shanghai, Sourabaya.

Office: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: MASAO TAKAHASHI

Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00
Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1943

Trial Balloons

The Anglo-American propagandists have recently started to spread the canard that the Axis Powers are regarding the Soviet Union in a more serious light than the United States and Britain, The inference of this accusation seems to be that the Axis is willing to seek some understanding with the United States and Britain in order that it may concentrate its efforts upon the Soviets, There can be nothing so false or absurd.

The enemy propagandists seem to be basing their accusations upon a distorted interpretation of such expressions of Axis views as Virginio Gayda's recent editorials in the Giornale d'Italia, Dr. Goebbels' latest speech, and Chancellor Hitler's declaration at the recent anniversary meeting of the National Socialist Party. Particularly is it being claimed that the articles of Gayda are officially inspired gestures of the Italian Government directed toward the United States and Britain. A careful and calm analysis of these articles and speeches, however, should thoroughly correct such a misleading impression which is based on nothing more than a deliberate distortion of the facts.

As has often been pointed out, the fight of the Axis Powers against Bolshevism and against Anglo-American imperialism are one and the same thing. It is well-nigh impossible for the Axis nations to draw a line between them. In order to uphold the liberty and welfare of the various peoples of Europe and to build ultimately a New Order in Europe which will prevent the destruction of European civilization, it is as necessary for the Axis Powers to destroy Anglo-American imperialistic aggression and capitalistic pressure as it is to destroy the menace of Bolshevism.

It is obvious that Anglo-American imperialistic interference in the continent of Europe was directly responsible for the recurrence of the second European War. The system imposed upon the world by the settlement at Versailles after the first World War meant in effect the practical domination of the whole of Europe by the Anglo-Saxons. Germany was the country most severely victimized by the Versailles Treaty, but all the other nations of Europe were in varying degrees subjected to the sinister pressure of Anglo-American capitalism. The effect was the "Balkanization" of the whole of Europe. Finally there was no recourse but for the Axis Powers to take up arms to emancipate the peoples of Europe from the shackles of Anglo-American control.

At the time when Germany first rose in arms, Communism did not constitute a direct menace to her. But Germany was eventually forced to fight the Soviet Union when the Anglo-Saxons, intent on attaining their own objective with the minimum of effort on their own part by utilizing the destructive power of Bolshevism, succeeded in inciting the Soviets to take active part on their side. Consequently the United States and Britain should be considered the chief foes of the Axis rather than the Soviet Union if a differentiation must be made, although there is really no substantial difference.

It is true that in view of the serious situation on the Eastern front the Axis forces are at present directing their main strength in that direction. This does not mean, however, that the Axis Powers are letting up on the Americans and the British. It means that the Axis Powers have succeeded in conserving their reserve strength in the direction of the Mediterranean so that it can be used for a telling blow upon the Anglo-Americans at the proper time.

Although it is obvious that an Axis victory on the Eastern front will have a decisive bearing on the final outcome of the European War, it would be entirely mistaken to regard the German-Soviet War as being tantamount to the whole of the European War. The objects of the Axis Powers cannot be achieved except through the complete destruction of Anglo-American power. Neither Germany nor Italy can secure real satisfaction merely from the expulsion of Anglo-American influence from the European continent alone. The destruction of Anglo-American power over a much wider area is indispensable to the security of Europe.

A concrete proof can be seen in the fact that it is absolutely indispensable to the freedom of communications and trade of various European nations that the Mediterranean Sea be made a strictly European lake. Prior to the outbreak of the current war, as much as 80 per cent of the imports to Central Europe from the Balkans was made by way of the Mediterranean. Especially in the case of Italy shipments by way of the Mediterranean accounted for as much as 85 per cent of her total imports, with 70 per cent of this amount coming through Gibraltar, 17 per cent through the Suez, and the rest presumably originating in the Mediterranean area. It follows naturally that unless the Axis Powers capture Gibraltar and the Suez, drive out Anglo-American influence from the Near East, and gain command of the Atlantic, the perfect freedom and independence of the European continent cannot be secured. Such considerations are far from being matters of secondary importance in the successful prosecution of the European War.

Obviously the enemies of the Axis, feeling the military blows of this protracted war, are frantically attempting to create a commotion in the Axis camp. Particularly do they seem to be anxious to sound out the Axis intentions with regard to a possible peace, although such intentions on the part of the Axis have never existed. Nevertheless these enemies are actively trying to spread malicious propaganda concerning this subject, utilizing such quarters as the Vatican and various neutral countries. It is not difficult to surmise that the trips made to Europe by such men as Myron Taylor and Wendell Willkie were all motivated by the American desire to find out the intentions of the Axis. Government leaders at Washington and London may contend that Gayda's articles were intended to sound out the Anglo-American attitude toward a possible compromise, but it should be clear that it was they who have constantly been sending up "trial balloons". They might do well to note that the united front of Japan, Germany, and Italy is not so feeble as to collapse before their crafty maneuvers and propaganda.

A Tree Which Symbolizes Character

A tree close to the Japanese heart is the cryptomeria, or sugi, meaning uprightness. Its mastlike straightness, towering above to great heights, symbolizes inflexibility of character and the uprightness for which it is named. Because of these admirable qualities, sugi trees is drawn from Japanese sources. A more likely account of the groves surrounding a shrine would be found in the feeling of mystery and shadow akin to religious sentiment, which the grove produces upon the minds of worshipers.

In regions of Japan that are not excessively hot or dry, or subject to great cold, the sugi tree appears in natural forests or in groves. Some of these trees live for more than a thousand years, and attain a girth of sixty feet in circumference. (Excerpt from "The Beauty of Japan.")

Camphor Trees

Another giant seen throughout Japan is the camphor wood tree, which usually appears in groves but often stands alone in the fields like a king on a chess board. These trees are not cut down until they reach an age of twenty to thirty years. Unfortunately camphor cannot be drawn like maple syrup; the tree must be destroyed or the large branches lopped off and cut into chips for distillation. The freshly cut wood has a delightful odor. The Japanese utilize the wood in its natural state for the making of chests and all sorts of boxes. (Excerpt from "The Beauty of Japan.")

A Year Ago Today

March 9, 1942

From Our Own Files

Imperial Army Forces operating in Burma completely occupied Rangoon at 10 a.m., March 8. Pegu, 50 miles northeast of Rangoon, was captured by Japanese Forces in the afternoon of March 7, as revealed by a communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

Imperial Naval Air Units suddenly attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on the evening of March 4. Dropping several tons of bombs on enemy plants which were frantically engaged in reconstruction work, the Imperial Naval Air Units destroyed important establishments, according to a communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

Complete collapse of the Dutch defenses in eastern Java loomed near in sight as Japanese Units in Java continued their relentless eastward drive capturing more strategic points in the last few days, reports Domei.

* * *

Britain is growing extremely uneasy and impatient, so that the decision of the attitude of the British Government toward India has become one of the most urgent problems, states a Buenos Aires report.

* * *

Imperial Army Units in the Sumatra area attacked and annihilated the remnants of the defeated enemy in the vicinity of Muaratebo, and while occupying Jambi, a key point in the central part of Sumatra, secured possession of the oil fields south of Jambi on March 4. On March 5, they completed the mopping-up operations in South Sumatra, announces an Imperial Headquarters' communique issued today.

BRITISH MISRULE UNDERMINES INDIA'S ECONOMY AND CULTURE

Suppressed, Native Population Seek Freedom in Realm Of Meditation and Asceticism

By YUKITOSHI TSUNAMOTO
(From the Koron)

Part II

The development of home commerce and industry was followed by rapid and advanced trade with foreign countries. The Indians voyaged to various remote nations across the Indian Ocean, trading with Mediterranean countries, with islands of the South Seas, and with China. This was continued for a long period of times. Even during the period of political dissensions in the latter part of the middle ages, home commerce and industry flourished. Brisk trading was kept up chiefly with China, Persia, and Arabia, and moderately with those countries of central Asia as well as with European countries. It was, in effect, the wealth of India and not her religion or her arts that incited Columbus, Henry II, and other European navigators to open new world trade routes.

Must we not hesitate, then, in labelling indiscriminately the national traits of the Indians as being merely religious, introspective, conservative, or retrogressive? True, we must acknowledge the metaphysical endowments of the Indian people, who gave birth to the profoundest of religious philosophies, and their conservative characteristics. The so-called mythical and ritual religions that were prevalent in India before the appearance of the Upanishads showed to a large extent their extrovert leaning. It was in reality in the more recent times that they became introvert.

British Stunt Growth

The economical and cultural deterioration of India was chiefly the result of maladministration by the British East India Company. The majority of the people, threatened with life-time famine under the suppression of the British, sought the kingdom of the soul as their only consolation. They sought freedom in the realm of meditation and asceticism.

It was only after the middle of the last century that there occurred an epoch-making change in India's spiritual circle. The movements for a religious reformation was first begun by Ram Mohan Roy, who founded the Brahma Samaj (The Sanskrit Religious Circle), and was carried on by Rabindranath Tagore, Keshab Chandra Sen (Indo-Brahman Society), Rama Krishna, and Swami Dayananda (Arya-Samaji). It was an awakening to the fact that India was now nothing more than a subject nation of the English. Thus, Hinduism which was not only the representative religion of India, but a social system in itself, rose against the abject circumstances of the nation, not only for a religious reformation but as one great and sweeping movement for social renovation.

Revival of Brahmanism

It was through the revival of her original spirit of Brahmanism that India was first able to do away with the meanness, exclusionism, and the decadence of Hinduism. Hinduism had now become the melting pot of various religions, various legends and superstitions, supported by a devastating social organization—the caste system. It was by breaking down all soulless formalism that Hinduism was able to regain its original purity. Through the abolition of all trifling tribal and moral bondages Hinduism shouldered, once and for all, the task of realizing the national unity of India. The effort needed not only a spiritual but also a practical up-lift. Not only did it mean an introvert but an extrovert exertion, aggressive as well as retrogressive. The reformists denounced riches, gain, and advancement, and by an almost ascetic ordeal, were able to attain the heights of deliverance as well as decisive spirit for renovation. With these achievements they proceeded unflinchingly to eradicate the caste system and all meanness, delusions, and persecutions. Child-marriages were discouraged and education for women encouraged. Schools were rapidly built, and the Pariah set free. Thus was the practical spirit of the reformists who made sacrificial efforts to eradicate those elements which impeded the national elevation and advancement.

Realization of Truth

It was not only a religious renaissance but a realization of the truth that without first freeing the nation of British oppression there was no hope for India's rebirth. Accordingly, a soaring leap towards a unified spirit of nationalism was made. It was at the hands of the Arya Samaj Society headed by Dayananda—the last religious revivalist of 19th century India—and of the Brahma Samaj Society headed by Ram Mohan Roy, both of whom, realizing the supreme importance of a national unity, proclaimed that the religions of India were valuable only in so far as they were closely connected with the structure of the nation.

The two revivalists were able to clear the wide way for 20th century India by resurrecting the India of old. And the National Congress, which took over their task, has continued until this day toward unifying and procuring the independence of India.

In this manner, India was at last reborn, and is today rapidly regaining her ancient prestige. Present-day India is neither the India of the 15th and 16th centuries nor is she that of the last. She is not even the India prior to the first World War.

The industrial revolution which arose in India after the middle of the 19th century realized in no time that which no revivalist was able to achieve before that time. The floodtide of manufactured products and currency destroyed in a short time the greater part of village societies and other religious bodies. The extermination of primitive hand-labor and its replacement with city industries made for the first time the caste system an anachronistic existence. Factories, mines, railways and tram companies, and theaters succeeded in mixing the members of the different castes without regard to their social ranks, and released the various taboos on food, drinks, and personal contacts. The disintegration of the Kshatrias and Vaishas, the splitting of the castes into 2,000 parts, are both evidences of their constructive dissolution. The advancement of elementary education and the carrying out of compulsory education has also improved the illiteracy of former India.

The National Congress, which was succeeded in increasing the nation's wealth two or three times within the last 10 years, has made plans anew to drive away completely the poverty of India. The self-immolation of widows is now an obscure legend; Parda system is declining rapidly; the turban is by day becoming old-fashioned, and the harms of child-marriages no longer torment India.

Economic Balance Aimed

The rapid stride in heavy manufacturing and chemical industries has also rectified the one-sidedness in the economic advance of the nation, thereby increasing the possibilities of India's leap from an agricultural to an industrial India.

When we look back upon the history of India's renovating movements we find that, at first there were efforts to cooperate with the British, then there were struggles for a self-government within the jurisdiction of the British government, and last, there were movements to demand the wholesale withdrawal of the British from India for the immediate and complete independence of the nation. The Indian people, who were awakened by the Russo-Japanese War, and who realized their own power by the first World War, were no longer the Indians of the former days. From inactive to active, from introvert to extrovert, from conservative to progressive, from meditative to aggressive, India has succeeded in changing. Indeed, it has been a material and spiritual renovation of India through her dynamic modernization.

India did not, however, despite all her Europeanizations, lose her original characteristics. The various powers of Europe have not been in contact with India as long as they have with Turkey or Egypt. At least, India is not an existence that has become merely an object of archeological speculations. England in especial had been dealing all along with a nation possessing a firm and independent culture. She may have been able to conquer India politically and economically perhaps but she has failed finally in undermining India spiritually. Of course, India, too, was for a time blinded by the material civilization of the West and had evidently produced her share of "social philanderers." But they were nothing in the whirlpool of India's historical turning-point. Anyone visiting India will indubitably receive the impression that the capitalism and individualism of Europe had only lightly streaked across the territory. The spirit of India, nourished by a pure tradition some 5,000 years old, has unflinchingly stood up against the political and economical upheavals brought about by her own industrial revolutions and by the suppression of the British. During her religious renaissance she had segregated the cream of Christianity and Hinduized it.

Rapidly Easternized

Today, the Western elements in Asia are rapidly being Easternized. Asia is no longer backwards. It has not only reached the level of the world's cultures, but, in an endeavor to surpass that level, it has grasped every necessary element from the advanced nations of Europe, borrowed and assimilated them. At present, it is in the midst of establishing an independent culture with the object of creating a new world culture.

India, with her purified modern culture, plays an impoirtant part in our common Asiatic mission, today. The realization of "an India for the Indians" is greatly significant in that it provides invaluable material for an extensive study in spiritual history.

It is only when "an India for Indians" will have been realized, and the obstacles on her path cleared away that she, India, will be able to advance shoulder to shoulder with Japan in the construction of a new world. It is therein that we, who are endeavoring to create a New World Order through the establishment of a Greater East Asia Sphere, have one of our strong hopes in the immediate future.

(End)

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

Amako Tsunehisa

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part V

The spectacular manner in which Tsunehisa had recovered his birthrights greatly enhanced in popular estimate the value of his heroic coup. His fame as a wonderful hero and a great future ruler and conqueror spread all over Izumo and neighboring provinces. Tales of his marvelous exploits no less than of the incredible sufferings he had experienced, now told in every hearth, thrilled all persons. Amako's triumph over Enya became the greatest episode of the day in Chugoku, even as the story of the Soga brothers' revenge had done in the early Kamakura Period.

People of Tomita were proud to serve him as their lord and master once more. Many local chieftains having their estates in the adjacent districts gladly submitted to the Lord of Tomita, so the borders of his fief gradually broadened till there remained only a few old houses that maintained their independence. Even these "hard necks" could not long out-rival him either in military power or in the art of administration, and were obliged one after another to come under his sway. But it was no simple task for Tsunehisa to subdue all his would-be rivals of Izumo province. He had to spend, for instance, one whole year to bring down the proud Misawa who, entrenched behind a strong castle, garrisoned by a thousand soldiers, had offered stubborn resistance; it was through the elaborate stratagem sustained for many months by Yamanaka Kansuke, one of Amako's loyal henchmen, that Misawa's "invincible" army was annihilated. So at last Amako Tsunehisa became the undisputed lord of all Izumo province.

Out for Conquests

As a man who had known what it was to suffer, Tsunehisa had a sympathetic understanding of the hearts of the common people which endeared him to the masses, and he was respected as a just and generous administrator as well as a valiant warrior. He had a staunchly loyal following, of men of the Yamanaka type whose names became as famous as his own. Tsunehisa, moreover, had a pious heart, nurtured no doubt by the severe trials of flesh and mind he had undergone. He looked after shrines and temples, endowing many a Buddhist temple and restoring to their former prestige those sacred edifices which were falling into ruins. In 1510 he contributed a large sum of money toward the repairing of the great Izumo Shrine, one of the most sacred sanctuaries in Japan, and thus set an example of how the Shinto gods should be venerated and worshipped.

His home province of Izumo put in good shape. Tsunehisa now began to expand his political influence beyond its boundaries. And in his conquests outside Izumo he was as successful as he had been in it. One by one his nieghbor-provinces fell under his dominion—at least the major portions of each of the provinces: Anaba, Hoki, Aki, Bingo, Iwami, etc.

All this was not necessarily the result of his arrant military aggressions. To be known as a strong ruler was to acquire, without his going out of his way to take them, many a fief which was always glad to come under him for protection. It is the primordial instinct of men to seek their safety first and then their advance in fortunes. If they found themselves in an age and sphere of free untramelled competition wherein the strong go to the top and the weak to the wall, they must naturally seek their friends in those greater than themselves in order through them to be assured of their security and well-being. It is much as if an ambitious youth were eager to come under the tutorage of a good teacher for his benefit in future life. No wonder that many lesser chieftains in various San-in provinces should have voluntarily sought the privilege of being Amako's sub-feudatory instead of being squashed under his stronger arms.

In the classic province of Aki whose daimyo had now mostly accepted Amako's rule there were many rival warrior-leaders—too many for the small province. In fact such was the condition in most other Chugoku provinces at the time, as it had been in Izumo itself until Amako had reduced it to his own amalgamating or centralizing regime. The strongest man in Aki at the time probably was Takeda of "Ginzan-jo" ("silver-mine castle") in Asa-gori, who also possessed another gori (district), Sayegi-gori. Kohayagawa had his "Takayama Castle" in Toyoda-gori, while Kikkawa was Lord of "Ogurayama Castle" in Yamagata-gori. As for Mori, who later became the greatest name in Chugoku, he only possessed one of the lesser gori, Takata, in the out-of-the-way parts of Aki, his stronghold being known as "Koriyama Castle, and his revenue 3,000 kan. There were other estate-holders and castle lords, hardly worth mentioning here.

These brave but little local chieftains, each omnipotent in his diminutive domain, had once upon a time paid their homage and tribute to the great Ouchi, Lord of Suwo and Nagato, who had his political headquarters in Yamaguchi, the most beautiful and prosperous city in Chugoku, whose fame had spread even beyond the national boundaries to far-off barbarian cities in Europe. But since the meteoric rise of Amako, nearer home, they had by degrees changed their allegiance to the Lord of Izumo. The province of Aki lay midway between Tomita and Yamaguchi, and here the two big powers met and contested the laurels of Chugoku.

The mighty Ouchis at first looked with superior condescension on the little Amako of Izumo. They were

(Continued on Page 5)

READERS IN COUNCIL

Japan Did Not Provoke This War

To the Editor:

In view of the brutal and anti-democratic pressure displayed by the official propaganda of the United States, countering the liberty of the peoples of South America, we solemnly reiterate to the world the often formulated declarations on the real and profound reasons of the war, which Roosevelt's Government, with its arrogant intransigence, unleashed in the Pacific Ocean.

There are two aims pursued by the deceitful campaign conducted by the United States which the broadcasting stations and news agencies feel obliged to propagate to the peoples of South America.

The first is the intention of creating the belief that the Japanese people have ultimate expansionistic designs in the Spanish-speaking Continent and in Brazil. The second makes the pretence of divulging the idea that Japan and the other Axis Powers want to disturb the peace, independence and integrity of Latin-American democracies, by means of an offensive directed against their sovereign shores.

Ridiculously False

These statements are so grotesque, so arbitrary and monstrous, that it would not be worth even the trouble to dispel them with the crushing argumentary force of the events which are now known to the world.

However, for the sake of truth and fairness to history, in the midst of all the clamor of these agitated times, it is necessary to listen to a few serene words such as the loyal and honorable voice of the Japanese people. It is a friendly voice which rising from the heart of the multitude is to destroy the lies of Jewish propaganda and prevent greater and more serious overturns to humanity.

It is necessary that the solemn declaration that Japan did not seek this war resounds just when the Imperial arms is covered with glory under the blue skies of Asia and across its extensive battle fronts. We have not caused this war which we now triumphantly prosecute standing upon the unshakable foundations of a deep and overwhelming national unity, crowned with unprecedented military feats.

All the world knows that the Japanese Forces have displayed in all its worth the Bushido spirit inspiring this nation.

They preferred to surround Hongkong and thus liberate the innocent population from death. It is the spirit of the Samurai which is fighting in all the battle fronts. To avoid the conflagration in the Pacific Ocean our official representatives exhausted all the resources of diplomacy, friendship, patience and honor in the protracted Washington negotiations.

The United States not only scorned our pleas concerning the maintenance of peace, but disregarded the sacrifices undergone by Japan in order to ensure that our ocean should be crossed in the years to come, only by the keels of friendly merchant vessels of all nationalities. They overlooked that in order to maintain the tranquillity of our vast maritime expanse, we have frequently suffered undeserved outrages.

U.S. Started War

And though we had the firm conviction that we were the spiritual force and the directing power of the destinies of Asia, we accepted these sacrifices as the share that Japan owed to world peace and human dignity.

We have been dragged into this war, but the war is waged against the people responsible for causing it by their absolute shortsightedness, contumacy and selfishness.

Our war is against the United States and against Britain and the other powers that pretended to remain in Asia, pointing their guns against the interests, sovereignty and future of our Empire. Our war is not against South America, nor is it against Central America whose interests and economic future coincide with Japan's own aspirations and whose friendship and common links we shall know how to defend with the vigorous determination that Japan knows how to place at the service of a just cause and in the fulfillment of given promises.

Asia for the Asiatics is the supreme watchword that Japan, silent yesterday and definite today, proclaims before the world. And we can further add that we shall prosecute this war aginst the enslaving and despotic nations to a successful conclusion. This war is against the Jewish capitalists that unchained the conflagration in order to spread and increase their influence over international areas, crushing the dignity and honor of free and sovereign peoples.

We strive for peace, friendship, commerce and mutual understanding with those who wish to live with Asia the peaceful days of progress that the future has in store for men who love justice and defend human rights.

Conscious of our responsibility and knowing the historical significance of our sacred mission, we reiterate to the world that we strive for peace, and that our armies will cease fighting the moment we succeed in expelling from Asia the alien forces that threaten us, hindering progress and work and making impossible the establishment of a new order on this side of the Pacific Ocean.

KAZUO TAKEDA

March 6.

"CONTEMPORARY JAPAN"

A Review

Deviating from its recent tendency of presenting a copious amount of rich cultural articles, the Contemporary Japan devotes much printer's ink in its February number to political subjects in view of the significant developments in international relations for the Axis Powers during the past several weeks.

Among the events of auspicious import to the Axis was the declaration of war against the United States and Britain in January by the National Government of China, an event which Shigeru Kamio in "Nanking Joins the War" aptly terms as an "additional constructive element in the systematization of Sino-Japanese unity of purpose."

In this article, the writer who has served in China as a staff correspondent of the Asahi Shimbun and as chief of its East Asiatic section, states that Nanking's entry into the war has added a new perspective to China's diplomatic, political and economic issues. Diplomatically, he opines, China has been provided with a propitious opportunity of setting aside all unilateral and unequal treaties with which it has been burdened for a long time while in the political and economic fields, Japan, by giving all possible assistance to Wang, has paved the way for the political and economic regeneration of the continent.

Of no less importance to the Axis was the return of Laval to the French Cabinet. The probable consequences of his assumption of Premiership are discussed in the "Reinstatement of Laval Diplomacy" by a man well versed in French politics, Shiro Machida, who is now executive director of Le Comite Franco-Japonais. He traces the history of Franco-German relations since 1934 when Premier Laval signed a Franco-Italian convention in the hope of reshaping his country's foreign policy to collimate with actualities. Despite the present welter of French politics, Mr. Machida is inclined to think that France, under the leadership of the Vichy Government which has adopted a friendly attitude toward the Axis Powers, will emerge cleansed and purified, to become once again a nation revered for its spiritual excellence and loved for its political rectitude.

The other subjects taken up by the Contemporary Japan are more general in nature. "Our Humanism in War" by Zennosuke Tsuji is an enlightening discourse on the development of humanitarianism in Japan. "The Essentials of the Japanese Spirit" by Katsuji Inahara, a continuation of the article which appeared in the January number, is a scholarly study into the intangible elements which make for Japan's greatness.

The February number, besides carrying articles on Japanese festivals and Genesis of the Pacific War, Part 11, by Kosaku Tamura, has the usual documentary materials such as the complete text of the "Agreement of Economic Collaboration Among Japan, Germany and Italy," a chronicle of current events, book reviews of Japanese publications and extracts from Japanese magazines.